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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 253. BOMBAY: FRIDAY OCTOBER 23, 1914. DAK EDITION.—ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Oct				
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	....
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	20th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	E. Tsuda	3808	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London	A&C	8896	10th Nov.	....
City of York	A&C	7810	24th ,,	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9233	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6047	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo	A&C	...	21st ,,	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LHASA,	2,184,	Sat. 24th Oct.		*Direct ‡C. M.
LINGA,	2,185,	Mon. 26th Oct.	11 a.m.,	†P.B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA,	3080	Thurs., 29th Oct.,	9 a.m.	‡C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S.S. "CHAKDARA" 3080 tons, on Thursday, 29th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

23rd October, 1914.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Bombay OFFICE.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

S eamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S. S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From, To

D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd. Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,

Manufactures, of Napiers Motors 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 506 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·24 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·32 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.

BOMBAY & POONA.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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PIANOS:—MR A F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY. "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay 2450

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WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED a STEWARD for the ROYAL W. I. GOLF CLUB proficient in accounts; one with previous experience of club work preferred. State age and nationality. Pay Rs. 50/- and house. Apply before 1st November to the HON. SECY. R. W. I. GOLF CLUB, Nasik. 4202

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WANTED an ENGINEER with Bombay First Class Examination of Competency and First Class of Punjab. Lodging, light, and fuel free. Services continuous, not seasonal. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to THE SECRETARY, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 3008

WANTED—A EUROPEAN BAND MASTER late N. C. O. of a British Cavalry Regiment is desirous of an appointment as Band Master to a Military Band, has 15 years experience in conducting Mounted and Infantry Bands. For full particulars apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Belgaum. 4198

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WANTED—For Temporary Water Supply Pumping Station, New Capital, Delhi, a thoroughly qualified Head Driver and Fitter.

Applicants must have obtained First Class Drivers' Certificate of any Local Government and must have had experience in the running of Worthington or other Pumps of 60 B. H. P. capacity and of Lancashire Boilers.

Salary Rs. 70 to 100 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 1st Project Division, Raisana, Delhi. 3005

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Also assistant music mistresses required. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

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HEAD MISTRESS,
Oakgrove School,
Jheripani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent & Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.

Calcutta, 15th October 1914. 3002

WANTED.

EUROPEAN requires situation. Qualified at Excavating, Timbering, Tunnel boring, Concrete work, etc. Apply "A.B." care of POSTMASTER, Kirkee. 4208

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NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

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WANTED full staff of Managers, Operators, Musicians, doormen and others for a Cinema and Variety Theatre. Apply giving references, salary required and full particulars to Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4214

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FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

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FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 20 H.P. Robson make, one Portable Steam Engine and two Motor Mills—all in working order. For further particulars apply to CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post No. 9, Bombay. 42

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A good, reliable, easyrunning, HAND-PROPELLED CONISBEE'S TUMBLER FOOLSCAP PRINTING MACHINE with all accessories, such as roller moulds, stocks, etc., will be auctioned at the Yeravda Prison Press (outside the Jail) on Saturday the 24th October, 1914, at 1-30 to 1-45 p.m., and the machine will be shown running with a forme laid on.

Yeravda, 13th October 1914.

(Sd.) C. S. LOWSON,
Major, I. M. S.,
4147 Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.

TO BE LET

TO LET—TWO NICE LITTLE AIRY ROOMS and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 35. Apply X'L DAIRY, Convent Street, Apollo Bunder. 4211

TO BE LET—CUFFE PARADE—TWO FLATS Beachmanor (No. 2). Commanding a beautiful view of Back Bay. S. R. SUBEDAR. 4207

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of the bungalow situated at sea side, EYRAMJEE HILL Road, Bandora, near Blue Bungalow. Apply Messrs CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post Box No. 9, Bombay. 4156.

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR West side of DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Dalal Street.

Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4193

NOTICES

THE KADI GINNING PRESSING & OIL MILL CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 5th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No 63, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1914.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramdas Narandas as Director of the company.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appont Auditor for the year ending 30th June 1915, and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS & SONS.,
Agents.

The Kadi Ginning, Pressing & Oil Mill Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 23rd October, to FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1914, both days inclusive. 4153

NOTICES.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September, 1914.
No. 7060.

WHEREAS it is proposed, under the provisions of section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, to establish a stand for twelve motor taxi-cabs at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road.

Now therefore, it is hereby notified that any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police for Bombay or the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, from any person with respect to the establishment of the said stand on or before the 16th day of November, 1914, will be duly considered.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
4205 Secretary to Government.

KEMP & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Premises, Charni Road, (opposite Allbless Bagh) on SATURDAY, the 24th October, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the accounts made up to March 31st, 1914, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. Such other business as may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED until after the meeting has taken place.

By Order,
J. FRASER,
4209 Acting General Manager.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Customs Notice dated the 2nd instant, it is hereby notified that the Aden Prize Court has empowered the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to deliver cargoes of the Aden Prize Ships without a Bond of Indemnity to British and Neutral subjects when he is satisfied that their titles to the goods are clear and without doubt.

R. F. L. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House,
20th October, 1914. 4204

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at the junction of Parsi Bazar Gate Street, and Gunbow Street, Fort.

Under instruction from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, and in pursuance of the Consent Judges Order dated the 15th day of August, 1914, obtained in the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866 and in the matter of Suit No. 129 of 1910. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned immovable property:—

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon fronting on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, and at the junction of the said Bazaar Gate Street and Gunbow Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts as set out in the Collector's bill and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 384, New No. 5397. Old Survey No. 542-543, and New Survey No. 9231, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1603, and Street Nos. 22 at 30 and 133-135, and 137, and bounded on or towards the North by Gunbow Street aforesaid on or towards the South by a passage, on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, at their Office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of sideboard, sofas and easy chairs, tables, chairs hat stand, cupboard, writing tables, table lamps, wooden and iron bedsteads, iron stove, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 Second hand rubber-tyred victoria, with a light Australian horse and harness.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINETOPHONE
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!

Only by Special Request
ONE W EK MORE.

Mind, there is Gr Change of Programme of

KINETOPHONE

All New Pictures
That will TALK and SING
To your Heart's Content
Such a grand opportunity in only Half Prices
Never Afforded Before!
So Embrace it and Catch
Time by the

FORELOCK

Also Our Two Grand Star Films:—
1. "The Adventures of Arizon Bill or the Mystery of Elk City Bank"
And
2. "A Tragedy at the Court of Milan."
(Fully Colored)

The Programme is Specially arranged for

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Sat. & Sunday and also Monday and Tuesday being Holidays:—Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.
B Class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next. Applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street Fort.

G. K. GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914. 4066

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6 MORAV

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,82,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber being his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

RAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

GRAND DIVALI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

An Oriental Drama—in 3 Parts.

A PRISONER IN THE HAREM

Staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff in a truly regal manner.

SEE THE THRILLING ENCOUNTER
BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION!
BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER!

Shown for the first time in the history of motion picture photography.

In order to fully realize this Film
IT MUST BE SEEN.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS ON ACCOUNT OF DIVALI.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Monday & Tuesday. } Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula; elsewhere the weather has been dry; new disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-east of Madras; local in Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tinnevelly and Madras two inches, Coimbatore, Salem and Cuddalore one, Nellore one and a half, Mercara, Calicut and Negapatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Some light precipitation in the hills surrounding the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. THURSDAY,

the 22nd of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	83.3	72.2	72	0.00		—0.05
Do. (19th)	94.7	73.7	83	0.78		0.72
Jask						
Muskat	92.4	77.9	68	0.53		0.33
Do. (19th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.5	66.0	32	0.71		4.97
Rawalpindi	78.5	49.2	75	26.26		3.53
Lahore	85.6	55.3	30	21.04		5.78
Sirsa	89.5	55.0	66	18.78		
Ambala	84.7	53.1	76	33.54		9.91
Delhi	86.0	60.0	71	29.56		5.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.6	61.0	56	29.67		4.77
Mainpuri	88.6	59.1	72	24.74		0.29
Jhansi	91.6	59.8	37	24.26		—10.31
Cawnpore	87.6	60.1	66	28.33		—5.08
Allahabad	87.0	59.0	61	36.24		0.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	98.7	64.6	71	4.42		2.17
Karachi	86.3	74.8	82	6.85		0.72
Ajmer	88.8	58.3	62	18 70		—0.23
Jaipore	92.1	62.2	37	24.50		2.66
Kotah	94.8	66.6	46	24.64		—1.71
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	90.2	63.2	58	11.25		—2.19
Dwarka	89.6	71.7	87	17.16		3.47
Veraval	90.1	68.6	55	27.17		10.04
Rajkot	95.9	62.8	61	34.51		8.76
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	61.8	57	39.10		19.99
Surat	97.4	70 9	54	57.65		17.58
Ahmedabad	94.5	66.9	50	30.72		10.81
Deesa	97.9	60.0	45	26.58		3.36
Neemuch	91.4	61.8	34	29.15		1.89
Indore	90.4	59.1	53	26.30		—4.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	56.3	69	47.21		—4.55
Saugor	90.0	66.6	32	32.11		—10.94
Hoshangabad	90.4	60.6	60	48.88		—2.58
Khandwa	93.7	60.8	86	31.18		3.12
Akola	85.5	66.2	57	20.64		—3.16
Amraoti	92 7	69.3	44	31.33		1.17
Nagpur	91.6	68.4	51	39.82		—5.01
Chanda	90 5	65.4	72	35.74		13.20
Raipur	88.7	64.1	63	41.43		—4.13
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	79 6	77	81.20		11.05
Ratnagiri	84 8	76.1	76	12565		26.97
Mormugao	88.0	74.9	77	11356		21.12
Karwar	90.1	71.0	90	14687		30.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB —						
Malegaon	94.8	64.3	52	27.21		6.60
Ahmednagar	91.3	57.9	57	17.39		—1.93
Poona	91 4	70.0	68	30.08		6.65
Sholapur	94.3	70.1	5-	24.18		—1.60
Bijapur	91.0	67.3	56	13.88		—3 11
Belgaum	86.2	64.4	65	80.43		38.36
Aurangabad						
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.7	68 7	6-	53.56		16.11
Hyderabad	87.8	69.1	70	39.32		12.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	74.9	75	0.02	14075	24.66
Calicut	84.9	74.1	90	0.81	1015	8.53
Cochin	88.7	75.5	8-	0.21	81.82	—0.38
Colombo	87.8	74.7	9-	0.15	81.80	2.09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	76.2	78	..	25.75	—2.87
Bellary	93.8	70 1	71	..	14 29	0.60
Guddapah	89.7	71.5	7-	0.3	20 5	—2.71
Madras	86.2	73.8	9	1.08	25.72	3.07
Bangalore	82.5	66.5	8-	0.05	19.4-	—4.82
Coimbator	86.4	71.6	85	0.93	7.58	—2.64
Trichinopoly	86 2	71.5	7-	0.43	11.06	—5.75
Negapatam	87.6	75.7	91	0.20	24.58	8.68

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd October 191 , was 30.78 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab but is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and night temperature are in excess in Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Sholapur; night temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar and Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in area in the south of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in south-east Madras, fairly general in Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Madras Coast and in Malabar and some showers in the inland districts of south-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 21st October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.892 Inches
Temperature of Air	85.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	75 4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.725 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.6
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0 degrees
Minimum do. do.	78.6 "
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	NE ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	109 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Nil	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Nil.
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	in.
TH.	22	m 1 8	30 2	22	m 6 59	17 11
		0 56a	27 7		6 57a	13 10
F.	23	m 1 56	29 5	23	m 7 50	18 10
		1 42a	28 7		7 43a	15 1
S.	24	m 2 43	28 5	24	a. 8 49	19 9
		2 34a	25 4		8 33a	16 7
SUN.	25	m 3 47	27 4	25	a 10 20	20 4
		3 38a	24 3		9 36a	18 1
M.	26	m 5 0	26 5	26	m 0 1a	20 2
		5 10a	23 7		11 15a	19 4
TU.	27	m 6 27	26 6	27	1 15a	19 7
		6 56a	25 8			
W.	28	m 7 36	25 11	28	m 0 52	19 9
		8 14a	24 6		2 6a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 16m.
" 23 (Friday)	6a. 33m.	6h. 11m.
" 24 (Saturday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 10m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h 37m.	6h. 8m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h 37m.	6h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. 0 m a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

A PROSCRIBED BOOK

The following Notification appeared in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governer in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the following book, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty, namely:—"Gopal Krishna Gokhalenun Charitra—Bhag Pahelo," i.e., "Life of Gopal Krishna Gokhale—Part I," printed in Gujarati at the Satya Prakash Printing Press, Khadia, Ahmedabad, and published by Pandurav Jivanlal Desai, at Lucbey Road, Ahmedabad, on the following grounds, namely, that it appears to the Governor in Council that the aforesaid book contains words of the nature described in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the aforesaid Act, which are likely or have a tendency, directly and indirectly, to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails, for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s.s. Nubia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

SATURDAY, October 24.

P. & O. Co.'s S. S. Mongolia, with English mails of 3rd October, due at noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrenc.

Pherozsha Manekji Kaka died yesterday. Funeral ceremonies will be performed this morning at 7 a.m., (B. T.), at his residence, Hornby Road, Fort. 4213

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

OCT. 22.

891. Instruction—Officers—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., except Saturdays until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note books should be brought.

904. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 24th:—

"B" Company. Saturday at 7-30 a.m., Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m., Briday, (Mufti).

Recruits.—Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.

"F" Company.—Special parade at Head-Quarters on Saturday next at 5 p.m.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

I. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

II. Judging Distance.—"A," "B," "E," and "G" Companies parade at Byculla Club, for Judging Distance on Saturday, 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

905. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Saturday. 24th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.

Sunday, 25th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N.-C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

I. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

913.—Training. It is notified for information that Officers Commanding companies can now obtain at Head-Quarters leaflets on Extended Order and Fire Control and Discipline. These are to be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued. In the last sentence under heading Extended Order for "Assaults" read "An attack."

914.—Leave. With reference to applications for leave, Officers Commanding companies should note that they have authority to grant leave up to one month. When leave is thus granted Battalion Orderly should be notified.

Applications for leave exceeding one month should be forwarded with recommendation of Officer Commanding Company to Head-Quarters for sanction of Commanding Officer.

915.—Leave. The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence as under:—Captain K. M. Kemp, from 21st October, to 5th November 1914.

No. 7780 Vol. G. B. S. Head, "G" Coy., from 17th October to 2nd November, 1914.

No. 7826 Vol. J. A. Morris, "G" Coy. from 18th to 27th October, 1914.

No. 7976 Vol. D. J. Wright, "B" Coy. from 22nd to 31st October 1914.

No. 7953 Vol. C. Phillips, "C" Coy. from 15th to 31st October 1914.

916.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 8765 Vol. C. MacGregor Clerk.

No. 8166 Vol. P. J. Parsons.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

OCT. 22.

335.—Musketry. Sunday 25th instant:—G. I. P. Railway Vol. Range at Ghat Kopar: As many members as possible as requested to turn out for Annual Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m., and Colaba at 5-55 a.m., connecting at Dadar at 6-39 a.m.

386.—Enrolments. The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 17th October 1914, and posted to E. E. Company:—No. 186, Sapper William Stewart.

384.—Arms and Accoutrements. Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements as soon as possible, as Musketry Commences on Sunday next.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

(1). There will not be a parade for 15 pr. Gun Drill on Saturday next, and no Specialists parade on Sunday at Mahaluxmi. Gun Layers will be tested on Saturday afternoon.

(2). The O. C. will be glad to receive names of members desirous of proceeding on Active Service as Motor Cyclists: As it is proposed to form a B. V. A. Section. Names should be submitted to the Adjutant as early as possible.

HIGH COURT X'MAS VACATION.

The High Court on its Original Side will be closed on account of the Christmas Vacation from Thursday the 24th December 1914 to Wednesday the 6th January 1915, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will also be closed during the same period.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.

The ninteenth annual prize-giving to deserving students recommended by the subscribers and shareholders of the Maratha Provident Fund Ld., is to be held at Hirabaug near Cawasji Patel Tank Road on Sunday the 25th inst. at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Raosaheb Manaji Rajuji will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, no cases of either plague, cholera or small-pox were registered in Bombay City. The total number of deaths from all causes was 65, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 89 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 1,529, out of which 4 were found to be plague-infected. Three of these latter came from B Ward and one from C Ward.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The management of this school gave a treat to the boys on the evening of last Tuesday. The boys were put through Drill and Gymnastic exercises by the Superintendent Mr. Geo. J. House and the Gymnastic teacher Mr. M. K. Katell respectiveiy. A cricket match was also played by the boys.

Sweets were then distributed and the boys sang the National Anthem and gave three cheers to the Royal Family their patron Lord Willingdon, the Managing Committee, and the donors.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

On Tuesday last, the Hindu New Year's Day was celebrated by the Municipal sweepers living at Mahaluxmi. Children of six Gujarati schools, three of the Depressed Classes Mission and three of the Municipality, and numbering about 225 were gathered from various parts of the city and took part in sports provided for them. Prizes to winners of races were provided by the Social Service League, and kindly distributed by Mr. C. V. Mehta. He made a short speech showing how the Depressed Classes can elevate themselves by their efforts aided by their well-wishers. Sweets were distributed to all children and the prize winners were photographed.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

There was a slight rise in the death-rate in Bombay City during the week ended on Saturday last, in comparison with the returns of the week before. The total number of deaths was 433, giving a death-rate of 22.98. On the corresponding day of 1913, the total mortality was 528, and the past quinquennial mean was 571. Not a single case of plague was registered in Bombay in the week under report. Such also was the case with small-pox, while of cholera, only one case was reported. The mortality from other ailments occurred as follows:—Malarial fever 4, fevers of all other kinds 37, diarrhœa 38, dysentery 8, debility 46, old age 29, tubercule of the lungs 6, other tubercular diseases 34, phthisis, 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 104 and diseases of digestive system 14. There were two cases of drowning, 3 of poisoning, 9 of fatal injuries, 28 cases of still-birth and 5 of premature birth. According to the age classification 132 died under one year, 34 were from one to five years and 267 were above five years. The race and caste of the deceased was as follows:—Jains 13, Brahmins 14, Lingayats 3, Bhatias 7, Hindus of other castes 165, Hindus of low Caste 56, Mussalmans 118, Parsis 17, Jews 3, Native Christians 23, Europeans 11, Negro-Africans 1, unknown castes 2. The total number of births registered last week was 458.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The following dates have been fixed for the commencement of the University Examinations of 1915.

LL.M., 1st March; M.D., 1st March; M.S., 1st March; D.Hy., 1st March; M.C.E., 1st March; F.Ag., 1st March; S.Ag., 1st March; B.Ag., 1st March; M.A., 8th March; M.Sc., 8th March; Matriculation, 15th March; F.E., 15th March; S.E., (Civil), 15th March; Intermediate Arts, 22nd March; Intermediate Science (Old), 22nd March; Intermediate Science (New); 22nd March; B.E. (Civil), 22nd March; B.A., (New), 29th March; B.Sc. (Old), 29th March; B.A. (Old), 5th April; Preliminary Scientific (First Half Year), 12th April, Intermediate M.B. B.S. (First Half Year), 12th April First LL.B. (First Half Year), 21st June; Second LL.B. (First Half Year), 21st June; Final M.B., B.S. (First Half Year), 21st June; B.Hy. (First Half Year) 21st June; L.M. & S., (First Half Year), 28th June; Intermediate Examination in Commerce, 6th September; Preliminary Scientific (Second Half Year), 4th October; Intermediate M.M., B.S. (Second Half Year). 4th October; Final M.B., B.S. (Second Half Year), 4th October; L.M. & S. (Second Half Year), 4th October; B.Hy. (Second Half Year), 4th October; First LL.B. (Second Half Year), 11th October; Second LL.B. (Second Half Year), 11th October.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS AND HORSES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—My attention has recently been drawn to a correspondence over the signature "An Englishwoman" in your journal of the 10th instant. It refers to cruelty to bullocks and horses, particularly to the latter species. The lady is quite right in holding that it is necessary "to create a public opinion over this matter by the occupants of the ticca gharries themselves protesting against the treatment the animals receive." In this connection I may suggest that the proper and most effective way of protesting against any such act is by simply dropping a line to the Secretary, S. P. C. A., at his office in Apollo Street, Fort, taking care to mention the number of the vehicle and the colour of the animal ill-treated or suffering from any disease.

I may take this opportunity to particularly request the public, through the medium of your valuable journal, to co-operate with the efforts of the Society in ameliorating the condition of the poor animals as all communications from them on the subject will be most thankfully received and the needful will be done.

It is needless to point out that many ladies and gentlemen, European as well as Indian, draw our attention to cases of cruelty witnessed by them and in almost all cases the offenders are traced and prosecuted by the Society before the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. COOPER,
Secretary, S. P. C. A.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 22 13-16—⅛
" 2 months hence .. unquoted

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. £ 219,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 21st.

Silver Bars 50

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 21st.

Rs.
31,000 were allotted to Calcutta
2,72,000 " " to Bombay } Rs. 3,46,000
43,000 " " to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15-16
Tenders on Bombay at }

Rs. Rs.
5,03,000 were allotted to Calcutta } 6,54,000
1,51,000 " " to Bombay }

Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 31-32
Tenders on Bombay at }

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 6,46,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21st.

Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,700
" " Imports .. .. .. Nil

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Oct. 21st.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs e-xShip. 42-6 pl. 6d

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) .. 40
Months .. .. Nov.-Dec.
Ports .. .. Hull

SUGAR.

White Mauritius Crystals Spot .. 27-6

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow .. 35-9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 22nd October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

12 bundles rupees 24,000 Bahrein. National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 101 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and beyond a small enquiry for Bank remittance there is nothing doing.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANK'S SELLING		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	8⅞
T T. forward, Nov	1	3 27/32
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
Frams 3 m-s ready	173½	
60 d/s Japan	147½	

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was ⅛ lower at 22 13-16. The local market is practically unchanged at about 71-4 for ready bars. Bar gold is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	26	7	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	71	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 20th October 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	28	33,696
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	7	8,485

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The quotation for Government Paper stood at about Rs. 91-8 to-day.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 48.

Shivraj poors changed hands at Rs. 15½.

Amritsar Pathi Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 142.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares stood at Rs. 548.

There was reported no business in Mill shares.

COTTON.

There is no change to report in the Liverpool market.

Locally the market is quiet and prices opened easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 163½ and for fully good Bengal Rs. 105. Straddles of sales of good Broach against purchases of fully good Bengal have been made by local speculators, and the difference has narrowed from Rs. 70 to Rs. 59. There is little doing except amongst speculators and jobbers. The market has been irregular, good Broach having advanced to Rs. 166½ early in the day and declining to Rs. 165. At the close the tone is irregular and prices are as under. Ready cotton is dull with little business doing.

Quotations:—

Good Broach, Rs. 166 March.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 108 Jan.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 114 Jan.
Fine Khamgaon Akola, Rs. 137 Jan.
Fine Khandeish, Rs. 126 Jan.
F. G. Khandeish, Rs. 116 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steadier.
Ready white Karachi, Rs. 6-11-0, R.T.
Linseed:—Steady.
Ready, Rs. 5-15-0, B.T.
Rapeseed:—Firm.
Ready brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7, B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 8-8, B.T.
Poppyseed:—Quiet but steady.
Ready, Rs. 7-3, B.T.
Castorseed:—Quiet and unchanged.
Ready, Rs. 5-5 R.T.
Mowraseed:—Steady.
Ready, Rs. 4-1, B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	Nil. Bales.
Wheat	47,716 Owts.
Linseed	15 "
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	16 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	876 "
Castorseed	480 "
Rice	1,630 "
Myrabollams	24 "
Cotton seed	750 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	680 "
Jowar	31 "
Maize	6 "
Barley	Nil. "

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The Press Communique was issued yesterday simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 29th October 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10.000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 29th October, 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1.30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 22nd October 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta. £	Bombay. $	Madras. £	Total £
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills	197,000	210,000	..	407,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.	10,000	10,000	..	20,000
					427,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills	197,000	210,000	..	407,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.	10,000	10,000	..	20,000
					427,000

"THAT QUEER QUEER EMPIRE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The above exclamation, which formed the theme of your Monday's leader, usually escapes the lips of foreigners, who have failed to understand the British character, at its real worth. That character which is made up of so many contrasts and which is peculiar only to John Bull, has puzzled many in the past, and will always puzzle those who are not completely identified with it by long association, that is to say, who are mere superficial observers of it. Why do we British subjects, love England in spite of all her faults? Why does Voltaire say: "Si J'avais eu a chisi le bien de ma naissance, J' aurais choisi l'Angleterre?"—i.e., If I were again given the choice of my birth, I would choose England,"—are problems which are too intricate for a German to solve, be he a D.Litt of Gott-lip, or a Secretary of the Kaiser in any department. The German was allowed ample opportunities in the Empire, to study British character but he wasted these like a typical fat-headed Herr, (a similar sounding word in Marathi means a spy). He was always followed by Mark-o-mania, filled his purse and fooled the zeitungs of his fatherland with stories, about the crumbling of the British Empire, like a house of cards. The tales of all these Grimms and Hans, have proved, like everything "Made in Germany" a huge hoax, and hence we find even Americans, who ought to know their cousins better, wondering what holds the British Empire together, and how are such heterogeneous parts cemented so fast. One of the closest observers of human nature and one who made England his home for many years, tells us how this seemingly impossible thing is done. He writes: "Si l'Angleterre ne comptait que sur les baïonnettes pour garder son Empire, cet empire Secrouterait comme un château de cartes; c'est une force morale bien plus puissante qui en maintient l'integrite." These words were written long ago, even before the South African War, but they hold good to-day and will hold good, so long as that moral force remains intact and so long as British character does not deteriorate. As to bayonets, although these do not form the guarantee of the imperial integrity, none can deny that they are very useful things, and like "two keels to one" it would be better to maintain these in the proportion of "Two to Three."—Yours, etc.,

S. B. GOKHALE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING RATES IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

There is yet but little doing although rates are slightly easier. One charter is reported:—The Halwen November loading at 16/6 while on the berth the only bookings are 1,500 tons, November Hull at 16/6 and 500 tons December, Liverpool at 16/6.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, has so far remitted two lakhs of rupees to the Bombay Presidency headquarters of the Fund.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October, 22.

Fazilka — Rase — Thursday Island Sept. 30

DEPARTURES.

October 22.

Kassara — Gulliver — Persian Gulf
Firooze — Primrose — Mohmerah

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

S.S. Lasna — Neilson — London
S.S. Nubia — Gardner — Shanghai

Thursday, October 22nd.

S. S. Fazilka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fazilka 2,698 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Thursday Island via Singapore and Colombo which former port she left on September 30 with a cargo of coal, horses, and 3 cabin passengers, and a general cargo.

S. S. Firooze:—The steamer Firooze, 2,024 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, sailed yesterday for Mohmerah with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara 505 tons, Captain Gulliver, sailed yesterday for Busreh via the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lasna:—The steamer Lasna, 1,665 tons, Captain B. Neilson, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

S. S. Nubia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain A. G. Gardner will sail to-day for Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. Company's steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 20th instant.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. Company's steamer Jinsen Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 20th instant.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd idem.

P DOCK.

STEAMER.....	CAPT.....	AGENTS
D. & B. City of Lincoln....	Jenkins 28.10*	K. N. & Co
Groeswen.....	31.10 Jones	Ralli Bros.
* 20.10 K Favonian.....	Hicken 26.10	K. N. & Co
N. Umsinga.....	Cox 24.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Maria C.....	Schropps	Italian S. N. & Co
*22.10 Nubia.....		P. & O. S. N. Co.
*26.10 Whateley Hall....	Mead 26.10	L. Dreyfus & Co.
Broadridge.....	Cooper 26.10	S. Smidt & Co
City of London....	Elliot 28.10	K. N. & Co
Vasilefs Constantinos.....	Manairs 31.10	Ralli Bros

Harbour Wharf.

Sarasvati.....	Nola 24.10	Bo. S. N. Co
Satrunji.....	Mahomed 24.10	Bo. S.N.Co
Mahandi.....	Esmail 28.10	Bo. S. N. Co
Sabarmati.....	Sabudin 26.10	

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa.....	Rouse 24.10*	M. M. & Co

* Probable date of departure.

M. W. D. D.

Salsette.....	Vine	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Asphet.....	Smith	
Aragon.....	Mason	
Bamca.....	Garwood	P. & O. Co.
Baron Balfour.....	Symonds	
Clan Macphee.....	Ady	
Craftsman.....	Maycock	
E. F. Ferdinand.....	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels.....	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fazilka.....	Rase	M. M. & Co
Glenetive.....	Hart	
Glenclunny.....	Taylor	
Hemedan.....	Monrad	M. M. & Co
Homayun.....	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Iran.....	Peabody	
Itonus.....	Carey	
Jeddah.....	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark.....	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karmala.....	Evans	
Lindenfels.....	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Lockuley Hall.....	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lai Sang.....	Mooney	
Malunted.....	Paulsen	
Marian.....	Schroffacan	
Meteor.....	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean.....	Christianson	The Bombay Co.
Perla.....		W. & A., G. & Co.
Queen Maud.....	Howes	
Rajput.....	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rangoon Maru.....	Nonura	N. Y. K. & Co
Rotenfels.....	Williams	Dock Manager
Rochenfels.....	Jones	Dock Manager
Rhemfels....	Severs (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Steinbergen.....	Deyonge	
Stephanotis.....	Robinson	
Trifels.....	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Varsine.....	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Waddon.....	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels.....	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Winborne.....	Thomas	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 36 bales wool, The Commercial Trading Co.; 1,150 cwts myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 5 bales wool, 75 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 372 bales wool. F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 6,000 cwts. mowraseed, Ralli Bros.; 40 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 3 cwts. fish maws, 45 cwts. cardamoms, E. Mahomed; 37 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchedina; 12 cwts. canes, D .S. Postwala; 215 cwts. turmeric, Tatia Rawjee; 1,020 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, The Commercial Trading Co.; 340 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

PERLA (s) 1,000 cwts. kardeeseed 14,000 Mowraseed, 20,000 cwts. linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 120 cwts. soapnuts, Jal Gadar; 5,000 cwts. linseed, 21,600 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 352 bales hemp, C. Peraj & Co., 24 bales hemp H. Govindji; 2,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

PERLA (s) 32 cases bristles, 55 bales savri cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 2,500 cwts. groundnut oil cake, Magaselh and Sons;

FOR HULL.

WHATELEY HALL (s) 8,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

FAVONIAN (s) 2,321 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

GROESWEN (s) 500 cwts. rapeseed, 2,000 cwts. linseed, 6,798 cwts. groundnuts, 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

GROESWEN (s) 2,000 cwts. castorseed, 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

MARIA C. (s) 110 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.; 1 cwt. myrabolums, E. Holzach; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1,537 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 30 bales wool, 268 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 220 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 600 bales cotton. H. Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. City of London from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon & Co., 2,243 cases, 1,217 bales cotton goods; 367 cases 241 bales cotton yarn; 43 cases cotton and artificial silk goods; 46 cases cotton and linen goods; 20 cases, 1 bale linen goods; 69 bales, 56 cases, 3 tresses, woollen goods; 45 bales 40 cases, mixed woollen goods; 27 cases tobacco and cigarettes; 110 cases candles; 692 crates, bottles; 2,044 casks, China clay; 24 dums, sodium sulphor; 36 casks, sulphor alumina; 15 caskks, salamoniac; 100 packkages caustic soda; 480 bags, epsomsalt; 45 cases, zinc chloride; 39 drums magnesium chloride; 25 casks, bicromate of potash; 164 bags, starch; 160 bags, farina; 40 bags, salt; 100 cases, cornflour; 102 bags sago flour; 21 cases, locks; 3 cases, 600 casks, cement; 22 cases, plate glass; 305 hogsheads, ale and 3 hogstreads, stout; 90 hogstreads, ale and stout; 2,048 cases, 3 casks, 4 hogsheads whisky; 2 hogsheads, 135 cases, wine; 100 bundles, Y. M. Sheets; 60 barrels, mineral lubricating oil; 43 bags, 45 cases, paint; 27 cases bacon and ham; 25 cases, sauce; 276 cases, biscuits; 147 bales, 1 case paper; 1,182 boxes, 540 cases, 11 bundles, 4 crates, soap.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the Season Reports of the various Districts of the Presidency for the week ending 20th October 1914, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."—

There was slight rain during the week in Karachi, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats in one taluka of Karachi and Kaira and two States of Rewa Kantha, by insects in Upper Sind Frontier, one taruka of Thar and Parkar and three talukas of West Khandesh, by insufficient rain in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi and by recent heavy rain in Ahmedabad and two talukas of West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah and East Khandesh. Rabi sowing continues in Sind, Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar, Palappur, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was adequate except in area affected by floods and hilly tract of Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar and one taluka in Poona. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	24 to 46
Konkan	16 to 34
Deccan	9 to 29
Karnatak	16 to 40
Gujarat	Normal to 36 per cent. less than normal.

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th October were 234 in Bijapur.

OFFER OF RS. 10,000 FOR EDUCATING OF PARSI BOYS.

THE DINSHAH HORMUSJI KARAKA SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

Mr. Dadabhai Dinshah Karaka, retired Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, has offered to Government, as the sole surviving executor of the late Mr. Dinshah Hormusji Karaka, four per cent. Bombay Port Trust bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 and 3 1/2 per cent. Government of India promissory notes of the nomial value of Rs. 200 for the purpose of founding a certain number of scholarships and prizes for the promotion and encouragement of education of students who are sons of Parsi parents professing the Zoroastrian religion and who on account of their poverty are deserving of assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The scholarships will be called "The Dinshah Hormusji Karaka Scholarships" and will be tenable in the Government Middle School, Ahmedabad, Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy English School, Surat, and the Sorabji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy High School, Surat, while the prizes will be called "The Dr. Manekji Khasukhanji Prizes" and will be awarded to students studying at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy English School, Surat.

Government have accepted the offer and have asked the Director of Public Instruction to convey their acknowledgments to Mr. Karaka. The securities have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 23, 1914.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRADE CRISIS.

The deputation of Mr. Howard in our midst opens up a large public question. The question is whether it is prudent, or even expedient, for the Government to pay any attention to the cry of a handful of persons interested in a particular trade. For over two centuries it has been held as a sound maxim by economists, that, in matters of trade, the less the State interferes the better for both trade and the State. The soundness of that economic maxim has been amply tested and abundantly recognised. It may be that an exceptional circumstance of an unprecedented character, such as the present, demands exceptional treatment. Conceding this point, it may fairly be asked what should be the character of State interference and how it should be exercised. No doubt it is a difficult problem to solve. But it is not so difficult when the fundamental principal governing the exercise of such interference comes to be impartially examined. The State is the people. It follows consequently that interference would be deemed legitimate where the interests of a community as a whole are at stake, especially where financial interests are involved which necessitate interference. It follows logically that, where it is deemed expedient for the State to conserve the financial interests of a people, the interference would be legitimate and proper. It cannot be that a handful of units can invoke such financial aid for the conservation of their own special interests. No State, worthy of the name, could venture at the beck and call of a few to promote their interests at the expense of the many.

The deputation of Mr. Howard, therefore, naturally raises the question whether it is right and proper for the Government of India to have responded to the appeal of half-a-dozen persons largely engaged in the cotton trade by deputing an officer of their own to investigate on the spot, and report for the purpose of rendering such financial assistance as the units clamour for. There can only be one answer to the query and that an emphatic negative. Indeed, it would be a mischievous, if not dangerous, precedent for any Government to establish. Viewed from all points, the adoption of such a measure is to be sternly condemned. The finances of a country are the finances of each and every unit of the population, from whom the Government annually raises taxation. It may raise loans but eventually these loans have to be repaid from the monies so raised. And, so long as they remain unpaid, the interest thereon has also to come out of the general taxation. It is transparent, therefore, that no State can, from the general funds of the people, so assist a part of them as to create injustice and injury to the rest. It would be a most unwise polity for the governing authorities weakly to yield to the interested clamour of a few. No section of a people ought thus to force the hands of the State, and that, too, in a cause which may work against the true interests of the many. In vulgar parlance it is tantamount to favouritism. Such favouritism in the long run has adversely effected, not only those favoured, but the Government itself, as history amply testifies. If such has been the certain effect of this kind of partisan polity in the affairs of the West, the reader has only to imagine how it can work in India, with a variety of interests more or less of a conflicting and intermixed character, besides with racial problems of a disagreeable character.

We feel confident that Lord Hardinge's Government will not act so unfairly in the matter of Indian trades and manufactures at the present crisis, as to favour one set of traders against all the rest in every part of India. The trades and manufactures of each province should be its equal care, and, in case these demand financial relief from the State treasury or resouruces, it should satisfy the demand with equal justice. But we repeat that it would be a grave error of public policy should the Government be influenced to favour one particular kind of trade at the expense of the rest, however importunate and influential it may be. We have said that it was inexpedient to depute Mr. Howard to Bombay from the point of view we have indicated, but we prefer to suppose that the sending of an officer to ascertain how far the appeal made by the cotton trade was justified by facts, show that the Government of India is mindful of its grave responsibility in the matter, and that it will not encourage any sectional interest, be it European or Indian.

FREE LICENCE TO ASSAULT COOLIES.

Our evening contemporary, indulging in an elaborate defence of the conduct of Mr. Martin Forbes, Port Trust Inspector, to whose case we referred yesterday, transforms the assault for which he was convicted into quite a beautiful action, meriting rather a reward for valour than a fine!

Dhondu, it was stated, had linked the hook of the crane to a wrong ring of the gun, and shouted out to the men on board the steamer to commence the haul. Had the slinging up commenced the only result would have been that the big gun would have slipped and fallen first of all on Dhondu and killed him outright. There was also every likelihood of its killing a number of coolies and others engaged in working the crane. Mr. Forbes noticed the danger and with great presence of mind pushed Dhondu, stopped the haul and thus averted an accident which undoubtedly would have been attended with fatal consequences.

Of course if all this were true, no magistrate in his senses could possibly have convicted Forbes. Unfortunately the magistrate had to accept the facts as they were laid before him in court, and to decide that the push, which was given with such presence of mind, was a blow on the stomach and constituted an assault. Mr. Forbes' presence of mind in fact seems to have been excessive; if he could and did stop the haul, where was the necessity to "push" the unfortunate Dhondu.

Our contemporary goes on to make the amazing generalisation that "the story of a ruptured spleen in India is no doubt common enough, but it has placed many an innocent man in an awkward predicament." This is sheer nonsense. We challenge the "Advocate of India," to produce a single case of the kind in which an *innocent* man has been placed in an awkward predicament. It is not the guilt of the accused in these cases that is always in question; it is the measure of their guilt,—whether the kicking or pushing or punching of the victim, resulting in the latter's death, is a mere assault, that is simple hurt, or an offence of a more serious nature, in view of the result. Innocent men do not get into predicaments of this sort. Of course there are people who look upon the pushing, punching or kicking of a cooly,—knowing that he is not likely to retaliate,—as a mere venial offence, but they are welcome to go and live in a Prussian colony where that sort of thing is glorified. "The Advocate of India" would give, apparently a general licence to assault coolies, on whom the blame must rest for the possession of a diseased spleen. "Unless," it says, "there is *overwhelming* evidence of *violent* assault." (the italics are ours.) the possessor of the ruptured spleen must beware that he is taking a responsibility by working in an unfit condition, and that the risk of injury in his own." That is to say every cooly with an enlarged spleen must accept the risk of death by being pushed, kicked or punched, provided there is not "overwhelming evidence of a violent assault." We have never seen a more monstrous and disgusting doctrine laid down in a responsible public print.

Notes of the Day

The Emden.

We have no desire to join in the somewhat excited criticism of the Government and the Admiralty in connection with the failure to capture or sink, or put a stop to the exploits of the Emden. The whole thing has been extremely irritating and neither the Government nor the Admiralty need be surprised if the nerves of some of our contemporaries begin to be affected. We prefer to place our own attention more fixedly on the facts, that the British mastery of the seas has enabled India to send her splendid contingents of troops in safety to the seat of war, to give us our weekly mail, and has saved us from the appalling losses to Indian trade which would have ensued, if we had not been strong enough and our dispositions had not been adequate to keep all, except one or two, German warships off the trade routes. War is not at any time a comfortable thing in its consequences; and we have got to be grateful that its consequences have been comparatively light for this country.

The Government's Error.

As we pointed out on a previous occasion, too, naval history is full of heroic narratives of the Emden type, and a single small cruiser might evade a comparative host of pursuers in favourable waters for a long time without blame to the latter. As for the "untutored mind," if we once begin to worry ourselves about what the untutored mind will or will not believe, we shall never see the end of our trouble. We think, however, the Government is gravely in error in not taking the public more closely into its confidence as to the measures that have been taken to secure the safety of the trade routes threatened by the Emden. This could be done without actually warning the Emden of the actual dangers which await her.

The British Naval Mission to Turkey.

As a result of the Goeben incident, the British Government have recalled the British Naval Mission to Turkey under Rear-Admiral Limpus, which was sent there some years ago to reorganise the Turkish Navy. The excellent work it has done there is recognised on all hands. Although the recall is regretted by Turkish friends of Great Britain, no great surprise has been caused. On the other hand people were astonished that the Mission still remained in Turkey in spite of the Goeben and Breslau affair, which are manned by German crews; besides every Turkish warship now has a German officer on board. These are circumstances which no self-respecting Mission could tolerate. This departure may be a great triumph to some Turkish Chauvinists, but all level-headed men in Turkey will greatly deplore it. Sometime ago the "Frankfurter Zeitung" published a telegram from Constantinople, in which it was stated that the Mission was excluded from all active service, and that its duties were confined to mere office routine. The withdrawal has no doubt caused some satisfaction to Germany, as it is through her machinations that Turkey is making these grave mistakes in her attitude towards the Triple Entente.

The Danish Feud.

It is quite possible that before long the number of Prussia's enemies may become enhanced by two more belligerents, namely Portugal and Denmark. The only reason that can prompt the former is her ancient alliance with Great Britain, but the latter has a more tangible reason in the shape of the old grievance over Schleswig-Holstein As Mr. Lloyd George pointed out little nations were not to be despised, and he reminded us that Humanity owed more to small than to great peoples. If Prussia were less arrogant and more discreet she would not give Denmark what is known in diplomacy as an incident and thus procure another bee for her already overfull bonnet. An incident is however reported from Copenhagen and the Viking's Government have taken occasion to protest to all the belligerents. The incident referred to is the case of a Danish warship being fired on by a strange vessel at the entrance to the Sound, which is the opening into the Baltic. It is quite obvious that it was neither a British nor a French vessel and we cannot conceive it to have been Russian. So far it is Germany who enjoys the somewhat unenviable reputation of hectoring small peoples and like a mad bull at bay, she is quite capable of adding Denmark to the list that already includes Belgium and Luxemburg.

The Strength of Denmark.

Denmark however cannot be very easily bullied. The Danes have a history far richer in deeds of daring than Germany, and moreover like all small nations with a great past, the Danes are very jealous of their rights, very reminiscent of their wrongs and always on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to avenge them. The Danish navy consists of five coast defence vessels five protected cruisers, twenty-six torpedo boats and three submarines. Many of these ships have just left the slips and are not to be sneered at in the hands of a maritime nation. The war strength of the army is 75,000 with Krupp quick-firer guns. The Danish cavalry has often elicited the praise of such military experts as Colonel Gadke, and includes some splendid light dragoons, who can vie with the Italian in daring horsemanship. The only thing which is likely to keep Denmark out of this war is the assurance given that in the reconstruction of the map the British Government would insist on the question of Race. Hence Denmark might well argue that she need not fight for something she can achieve without the sacrifice of her slender resources.

The War and the Platform.

The present war has brought out the great gifts of oratory of many individuals in England. First and foremost there are the well-known parliamentarians, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Asquith by his recent speeches has gained a place among the foremost English orators and his speeches will be handed down to posterity to be read and re-read. Mr. Lloyd George who was the most-abused person in the United Kingdom before the war started, is now adored both by Conservatives and Liberals for his statesmanlike qualities, and mostly for his splendid oration which we quoted in full in our issue two days ago. His speeches were formerly labelled as Limehouse oratory by every Conservative journal, but the times have changed all that, and all classes of journals, from the "Nation" to the "Observer" have invited him as the one man fit to initiate a campaign for recruiting purposes. And he has not disappointed them. His speech in Queen's Hall was received with enormous enthusiasm, and his great gift of bringing out things clearly and forcibly for popular consumption was exhibited at its best. It was not only a rhetorical flourish, but it was a closely-reasoned oration, and was telling in its effect. Then there is Mr. Redmond who spoke with the Prime Minister at the Dublin meeting. Mr. Redmond is one of our great Parliamentary orators, and although the extracts we have had were very meagre, there can be no doubt that his speech was in keeping with his great reputation.

War Correspondents.

Since the Boer war, when the war correspondent was a powerful being and where Mr. Winston Churchill gained his name for intrepidity, the times have greatly changed for him. During the Russo-Japanese war he was nowhere. The Japanese treated him most courteously, but prohibited his going to the front and when after repeated applications he was allowed to go there, the news that he was allowed to publish was rigorously censored, and was of a harmless character. During the Balkan war the same thing happened. The Bulgarian General Staff kept the whole lot at Stara Zagora and supplied them with manufactured news, which only made them the laughing stock of the whole of Europe, and as such they were quite useless to the newspapers that sent them to the seat of war. In Tripoli, Italy did not treat them better. They were feasted and entertained, but the object for which they had gone there was not attained by them. In the present war, the news that we have got from the war correspondents has been of a contradictory nature, and had there been no official Press Bureau, the public would not have been able to gauge the true state of affairs. But the fact is, war as it is now conducted has no use for the correspondents, and even the best of them can but get a glimpse of a corner. Formerly, a battle was an isolated affair almost, and lasted at the most a couple of days; but now the fighting front stretches over 300 or 400 miles, and the action is continuous or rather a series of battles, nothing being of a definitely decisive character, lasting for weeks together.

German Newspapers in America.

The German press in America is trying its best to create bad blood between Great Britain and the United States. This time the theme is the transfer of German ships to the American flag to prevent their capture by British cruisers. We pointed out sometime ago that no transfer could be made unless it was a bona fide one. Some harmless correspondence has of course taken place between the two Governments, but it cannot be said that the intimations "constitute an arrogant and defiant ultimatum" as the perverse "United States Zeitung" characterises the whole affair. The correspondence is of the most friendly character, as both the nations are agreed about the sanctity of international law and that it is not a thing to be lightly violated, as the Germans have done. Article 56 of the Declaration of London, which Great Britain now observes with some reservations, expressly states: "The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void, unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed." It may not be out of place to state here, that the German-American press has suggested to President Wilson that this is a "favourable time" for "coming to a settlement with England." This is a suggestion in keeping with German traditions and conduct during the present war.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on his Personal Staff:—

Justice Twomey whose leave expires on November 4 has been granted one month's extension.

Justice Parlett, Additional Judge of the Chief Court of Burma, has been appointed, during the vacation, Divisional Judge in Hanthawaddy district..

Lieutenant R. R. Waddell-Dudley, the Royal Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp from the 28th August, 1914, vice Captain M. H. Jackson, resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cant.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to hold the temporary appointment of Third Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., on deputation under the Government of India or pending further orders.

Lieutenant E. D. Metcalfe, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his duties as Adjutant of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, from the 18th October, 1914, vice Lieutenant R. R. Waddell-Dudley, vacated.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus at 1-15 p.m., to-day for Matheran, reaching the station at 5 p.m. Both the departure from Bombay and the arrival at Matheran will be private. His Excellency will halt at Matheran till Tuesday next, the 27th instant. At 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday His Excellency will leave Matheran for Bombay, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 p.m. the same evening. Both the departure from Matheran and the arrival in Bombay, will be private. His Excellency will be accompanied throughout by Lady Willingdon, Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary, Captain K. O. Goldie, A.D.C., and Captain E. D. Metcalfe, A.D.C.

MR. GOKHALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21, 4-10 p.m.

Mr. Gokhale leaves for India on Saturday for reasons of health.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, Oct. 21.

The International Rubber Exhibition has opened here.

ALLEGED SEDITION IN POONA.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

In the Court of Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, to-day, Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent of the C. I. D., charged Sitaram Tukaram Surve, Hari Ramchandra Desai, and Kamalkar Ramchandra Sumant, all residing in Budhwar Peth, Poona City, with attempting to publish seditious matter and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence under section 124 (A) I. P. Code.

The accused were about to publish a pamphlet called "Liberty," pamphlet No. 4, which urged on its readers the necessity of taking advantage of the present political situation to bring about a rising in India, when they were raided by the police. Among the various articles seized by Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. Department, and produced in the Court is a small country-made hand press which contained a forme with the text of the last page of the pamphlet in question. In addition a mass of seditious literature was produced in the Court.

A trunk contained among other things two closed envelopes, which on being opened were found to contain a formula in Marathi for the manufacture of bombs, a diagram of a bomb, and also formulae for picric acid and fulminate of mercury.

The literature included leaflets entitled "Rules for Revolutionary Secret Societies," a statement of Madanlal Dingra in the London Police Court when on his trial for the murder of Mr. Curzon Wyllie, a short history of the life of Vinayak Damodhar Savarkar, a printed copy of the "Yuganta" circular in English on the Delhi bomb, a booklet entitled "Murder of Mr. Rand," 42 copies of a leaflet entitled" The Easy Process of Making Bombs.

In addition to these were photographs of some noted murderers and anarchists including Damodhar Chapekar, one of the Rand murderers, Vinayak Savarkar and his associates, pictures of Khudiram and Profulla of the Alipore Bomb Case. Three witnesses were examined and the case adjourned.

INDIAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE EFFORTS.

ALLIES HOLD THEIR OWN EVERYWHERE.

CO-OPERATION OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

RUSSIANS ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

The first mention of Indian troops in action is made by the "Daily Express," which says, that in their first contact with the ene my they went into action as though they were on parade. Great shells ploughed around, but there was not a flicker of an eyelid. Their only sorrow was their inability to get at close quarters with the Germans. The cavalry, however, did so, and they were more than happy.

In the west there is little news to report, but it is evident that the Germans are still hard-pressed in Belgium, and are making desperate attempts on the Allies' lines—attempts which, the telegrams state, have up to now been repulsed with great energy. The reports that British warships were co-operating with the land forces in Belgium are confirmed. They have shelled from the sea German positions, and in one day killed or wounded 1,600 Germans and destroyed six batteries.

An official communiqué issued on the evening of October 21st, says a violent battle raged on the Allies' left from the North Sea to La Bassee on the fronts Newport to Dixmunde, from Ypres to Menin and Wanrenton to La Bassee. The Allies are holding their own everywhere.

An official communique published in Petrograd states that the Germans are in full retreat in the region of Warsaw, having left their wounded behind and abandoned their fortified positions. Elsewhere in the Eastern Theatre the Russians appear to be maintaining the upper hand.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22, 12-45 a.m.

An official communique issued at eleven o'clock yesterday evening in Paris says:—

A violent battle raged throughout the day on our left from the North Sea to La Bassee on the fronts Nieuport to Dixmunde, from Ypres to Menin and Wanreton to La Bassee. The Allies are holding their own everywhere. Nothing noteworthy has occurred in the centre or on the right wing.

PARIS, Oct. 21.

An official communique states that the enemy made particularly violent attacks at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Bassee. All were repulsed with great energy by the Allied armies. There is no notable change on the other fronts.

GERMANS BEATEN BACK.

COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

BELGIANS BRAVERY.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Press Bureau says that the enemy throughout yesterday made vigorous counter-attacks against the allied front but were beaten back, suffering considerable losses. The Belgian army particularly distinguished itself by a spirited and brave defence of its position.

A GERMAN REPORT.

OFFENSIVE TAKEN WEST OF LILLE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.

A communique published in Berlin says:—"Fighting continues on the Yser canal. The enemy's artillery was supported from the sea north-west of Nieuport.

In fighting west of Lille we are taking the offensive and have repulsed the enemy's attacks.

There is no decision in the Eastern theatre.

KING AND GAEKWAR.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The King to-day granted an audience to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

SHELLED FROM THE SEA.

BRITISH WARSHIPS' FINE WORK ON BELGIAN COAST.

MANY MEN KILLED AND BATTERIES WRECKED.

DOVER, Oct. 21.

British warships have done great work along the Belgian coast. They watched the enemy during night digging trenches by the light of flares.

They took the exact range, and shelled the enemy at daybreak, inflicting losses amounting to 1,600 in one day and wrecking six batteries.

The first shot fired on Sunday destroyed a taube aeroplane and wrecked a Zeppelin.

On Monday the enemy's submarines made fruitless efforts against British ships, their torpedoes missing the mark.

SPLENDID SERVICES BY MONITORS

FIRING ON GERMAN RIGHT FLANK.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Admiralty announces that the monitors Severn, Humber and Mersey were recehtly engaged in the Belgian coast, firing on the German right flank. Owing to their light draught they contributed materially to the success of the operations and abundantly justified their acquisition at the outbreak of the guns to assist in the defence of Nieuport, where they performed meritorous service..

NAVAL ACTION OFF THE DUTCH COAST

BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1-30 a.m.

The Admiralty states that two men were wounded in the action by the monitors off Middelkerke.

Lieutenant Wise was killed, five men were wounded and six missing in the action off Nieuport.

£54,000 IN THE INDIAN FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Indian Fund now amounts to £54,000. Queen Mary has presented a motor ambulance for the use of Indian wounded.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING NEAR COMPIEGNE.

GERMAN GUNS PUT OUT OF ACTION

SPLENDID FEAT OF ARMS BY A BRITISH BATTERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The "L" Battery of Horse Artillery has returned to Woolwich after a splendid feat of arms near Compiegne. Owing to the cutting of telegraphs the battery received no orders to retire and did not see the retirement of the French cavalry. Ten German field guns and two maxims advanced in a mist and opened fire at six hundred yards. Their first volley killed nearly all the horses. Owing to their position, the British were only able to bring three guns to bear, which however, were worked to such effect that the German guns were one by one put out of action. Finally, however, only one British gun was left, manned by three wounded noncoms. Yet it maintained such a deadly fire that all the German guns but one were put out of action. Then both sides had apparently had enough and they ceased fire simultaneously. Almost immediately reliefs arrived.

Capt. Bradbury and Lieutenants Mundy and Campbell, who were killed, and Lieutenant Giffard, who was wounded, have been awarded the Legion of Honour. Three noncoms have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. The relieving force which advanced to the German position found that the survivors had retired leaving all their guns.

CAVALRY FIGHTING

ALLIES MORE THAN FULFIL THEIR MISSION.

BOULOGNE, Oct. 21.

A wounded cavalry officer describing the cavalry engagements in Northern France says the Allied cavalry has fulfilled its mission, namely, to prevent the German cavalry outflanking our left. It has done more, it has repulsed them.

Describing the operations, he says there are no longer massed charges but detailed engagements.

The side which succeeds in filtering through the lines and gaining ground without attracting the enemy's attention, gains an indisputable advantage.

Where hand-to-hand fighting has occurred we have almost always had the advantage, despite the unconcern with which the German generals sacrifice men.

The country, however, is not propitious for engagements over a great area. Moreover, there is much fog.

RETURN OF THE ATTENTIVE.

BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN COAST BATTERIES CONTINUED.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 9-50 p.m.

H. M. light cruiser Attentive returned to Dover on Monday morning with seven of her crew wounded by shrapnel while bombarding the Germans. The bombardment is continuing.

OUR ANCIENT ALLY.

PORTUGAL READY TO RENDER EVERY ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that since the beginning of the war, Portugal, as an ancient ally of Britain has been in close communication with the British Government as to how best to render every possible assistance.

The Portuguese people are wholeheartedly prepared to employ the whole of their available forces.

ROYALIST OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Oct. 21.

A small Royalist outbreak occurred among the troops at Braganza and Mafra yesterday, but it was quickly suppressed.

Military preparations are actively proceeding in order that Portugal may intervene in the war if necessary.

ENEMY'S VESSELS IN SUEZ CANAL.

NOT A PORT OF REFUGE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Press Bureau states that Great Britain has notified the Powers that the Egyptian Government is taking steps to remove the enemy's ships from the Suez Canal.

Vessels have no right to use the Canal as a place of refuge, which blocks the Canal, and is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

The notification says that some of the enemy's vessels in the Canal were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated such acts, and others, though perfectly free, refused to leave in spite of the offer of a free pass.

They were thus using the Canal merely as a port of refuge. Government denies that conventional right of free access to and the use of the Canal implies the right to use it for an indefinite time in order to escape capture.

INDIAN TROOPS AT WORK.

AS THOUGH ON PARADE.

GREAT SHELLS PLOUGH AROUND.

"NOT A FLICKER OF AN EYELID."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22

The first mention of Indian troops at the front is contained in to-days "Daily Express" which says that in their first contact with the enemy they went into action as though they were on parade. There was not a flicker of an eyelid as great shells ploughed the ground around them. Their only sorrow was that it was impossible to get at close quarters with the Germans. Only the cavalry did so and they were more than happy.

FIRST LORD WITH HIS MEN.

MR. CHURCHILL IN THE ANTWERP TRENCHES

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The papers state that Mr. Churchill accompanied the Marines to Antwerp, and was in the trenches the whole time one day. Further, he reconnoitred the position from an aeroplane.

COST OF THE WAR.

INCREASED TO OVER EIGHT MILLIONS A WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The expenditure on the war in the first ten weeks averaged 5½ millions. Last week it rose to eight-and-a-quarter millions owing to the large reinforcements in the field.

NEUTRAL SUBMARINE ATTACKED.

TORPEDOES FIRED AT A DANISH VESSEL

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.

An unknown foreign submarine near the entrance to the Sound discharged two torpedoes at a Danish submarine which was travelling on the surface, but missed. The Danish Government has made a strong protest to all the belligerents.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Cork steamer Cormorant has been sunk by mine in the North Sea.

AMERICA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

GREAT BRITAIN TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Post" predicts that as the result of extended conferences between Sir George Paish and Mr. McAdoo comprehensive plans will soon be evolved whereby Great Britain will aid America's cotton industry.

The "Post" says:—"England stands ready to take her share of the South's unsaleable cotton, accepting as part-payment maturing American indebtedness."

RE-OPENING OF STOCK-EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A plan is also in the process of evolution for the re-opening of the Stock Exchanges.

DEVASTATING FIRES IN WEST BORNEO.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

FEARED WRECK OF LINER.

BATAVIA, Oct. 22, 5-40 a.m.

Enormous fires are devastating the whole regions of Western Borneo. Dense clouds of smoke obstruct navigation between Java and Singapore and lighthouses are invisible. The liner Tjimahi is overdue and it is feared that she has been wrecked in the Banka Straits.

THE CAPE "REBELLION."

IGNOMINICUS END TO MARITZ AFFAIR

CAPETOWN, Oct. 21.

The Maritz affair as has come to an ignominious end owing to the vigorous action of the Union Government.

FIGHTING NEAR WARSAW.

ENEMY ROUTED.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22, 12-45 a.m.

The Germans who had advanced on Warsaw have been forced to make a precipitate retreat, abandoning the positions which they had organised for defence. The Russians are pursuing them and making numerous prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21, 8-45 p.m.

It is officially stated that the Germans are in full retreat in the region of Warsaw and north of the river Pilica, leaving their wounded and abandoning the fortified positions.

The Russians are pursuing them.

The enemy continues to resist south of the river Pilica. We are holding Kozienice opposite Ivangorod, in spite of severe artillery fire. Our positions on the left bank of the Vistula are secured, while around Przemsyl the Russians are assuming the offensive.

There is no change in East Prussia.

A FRONT OF 250 MILES.

RUSSIANS ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS DRIVEN AT POINT OF BAYONET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.

Headquarters announce that the Russians have been in contact with the enemy along a front of 250 miles from Lower Bzoura to the spurs of the Carpathians.

After the battles in Galicia the Russians began to concentrate against the Germans who were deploying large forces in front of Kalisz Czenstocowa and Olkusz and were impetuously taking the offensive. The Russians covered the enemy's complex movements by masses of cavalry supported by infantry. Some Russian corps in executing this complicated manoeuvre had to march 125 miles in a series of forced marches in incessant rain, over terrible roads and flooded rivers which turned valleys into marshes.

The Russians occupied new positions in the middle of October.

Simultaneously the Germans continued to advance and occupied firmly the left bank of the Vistula, approaching the outlying fortifications of Warsaw. The enemy entrenched these positions and brought up many guns. The Russians took the offensive after 13th Oct. in the Warsaw and Kozenitz region with reinforcements brought up by railways. The Germans made their principal stand on the line of Blone-Pia-Seczno-Don and delivered fruitless violent counter-attacks last Saturday and Sunday.

Overwhelmed in the direction of Sochazew and Lowicz, cut off on the left flank from Novogeorgievsk and Lower Bzoura, and menaced on the right by the Russians crossing the Vistula in the Goura and Calvaria regions, the German army began last Tuesday night to evacuate the positions which it had elaborately fortified.

The Russians are now taking the offensive along a large stretch of the front. They are sweeping away the resistance of German rearguards, driving them at the point of the bayonet from forests and villages and taking prisoners.

PRINCE KILLED IN EAST PRUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.

The "Handelsblad" learns that Prince Wolrad of Waldeck-Pyrmont, half-brother to Queen Emma of the Netherlands, has been killed in East Prussia, while on patrol duty.

MUSSULMAN LOYALTY.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.

A Mussulman deputation at Tiflis assured the Tsar's brother the Grand Duke Michael that the Mussulmans in the Caucasus were ready as one man to devote their lives and property to the country.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 4-10 p.m.

The Services Sommission will re-assemble on Thursday to consider the draft of the report.

BELGIAN NEWSPAPER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The "Independence Belge," which has been successively transferred to Ghent and Ostend, is now being published in London. To-day's issue contains a letter from Mr. Asquith cordially welcoming the journal, and expressing confidence that it will soon be reinstalled in Brussels.

TREASURY BILLS.

APPLICATIONS IN EXCESS

LONDON, Oct. 21, 7-40 p.m.

Applications for the six months Treasury Bills of £15,000,000 totalled £43,000,000. The average rate is 3½ per cent per annum.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

INVALUABLE HELP.

FIRST LORD'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 21, 2-50 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Navy telegraphed to the Japanese Minister of Marine his deep sense of the efforts and energy of the Japanese Navy.

Mr. Churchill says: "Apart from the great object of the extermination of the main German base in the Pacific. Japanese squadrons everywhere are giving us invaluable help in protecting trade, searching the enemy's ships and convoying troops."

The Minister, in reply, warmly thanked Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Japanese Navy, saying that a matter of the utmost satisfaction was the perfect understanding and harmony existing between the two Allied navies. He hoped that before long the ultimate goal would be reached.

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following list of casualties is issued:

Wounded.—Lieut. D. Cross, 16th Lancers; Lieut. E. A. Edwards, Bedfordshires; Second-Lieut. Gill, West Yorks; Lieut. C. E. Goff, Liverpools; Captain Jefferies, Worcesters; Second-Lieut. J. R. Lonsdale, 4th Hussars; Lieut. J. R. Macfarlane, East Surreys; Second-Lieut. J. C. McKerrow, Reserve of Officers; Second-Lieut. W. M. Macneill, 16th Lancers; Capt. M. J. Minogue, East Surreys; Capt. L. F. Passy, Middlesex; Second-Lieut. Hewitt, Royal Scots.

Rejoined.—Capt. T. B. Moriarty, Medicals.

KING PRESENTS MOTOR AMBULANCE

LONDON, Oct. 22.

His Majesty the King had also given a motor ambulance.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

CELEBRATIONS MARKED WITH UNPARALLELED FERVOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 4-10 p.m.

Thousands hour after hour filed past the Nelson column to-day. Everywhere were masses of flowers, prominent among which was a wreath from Sir John Jellicoe. The celebrations were marked with unparalleled fervour, all the buildings flying the flags of the Allies.

To-night there will be a great demonstration at the Opera House.

A HINDU'S CRIME.

OFFICER SHOT DEAD IN VANCOUVER

ANOTHER KOMAGATA MARU ECHO.

VANVOUVER, Oct. 21.

Immigration Inspector Hopkinson, who was active in preventing the landing of the passengers of the Komagata Maru, has been shot dead by a Hindu in the Vancouver Court House.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERALS.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 4-10 p.m.

Colonels C. F. Stevens, Muspratt, Burton, Maxwell, and A. Wingate, of the Indian Army, have been appointed to be Adjutant-Generals.

BELGIANS' BRAVERY.

HOLDING THE TRENCHES AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1-30 a.m.

The Press Bureau states that during the last four days the Belgians have been in trenches holding the line thirty kilometres long with the greatest determination against heavy odds. They have made brave and successful counter-attacks on several occasions.

THE EMDEN'S EXPLOITS.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT £2,000,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 22.

The number of vessels sunk by the Emden totals fifteen, the loss being estimated at two million sterling.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

WARSAW.—The Capital of Russian Poland, 70 miles south of the frontier of East Prussia.

PRZEMYSL.—In Galicia 56 miles west of Lemburg.

NIEUPORT.—In Belgium on the Yser River 10 miles south-west of Ostend.

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

LILLE.—15 miles in France from the Franco-Belgian frontier and 42 miles south-east of Dunkirk.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

STOLEN SUBMARINE STORY.

ROME, Oct. 6.

Captain Belloni, of the Italian Naval Reserve, has made off with a submarine built at Spezzia, the principal naval port of Italy, for the Roumanian Government. At the time he left the submarine was undergoing trials with only a few workmen on board. In a letter to the builders of the vessel Captain Belloni declared that the submarine must take part in the war. The workmen, he said, were not aware of his project and he was not acting under arrangement with any person or authority. It is believed that he has taken the submarine to either Corsica or France. Italy has notified the belligerents that a submarine has disappeared from Spezzia presumably to join the Russian fleet notwithstanding that the builders had been notified that the vessel must not be delivered owing to Italy's neutrality. Captain Belloni left a letter intimating to the authorities that he was aware his action was a breach of the laws of neutrality,

ROME, Oct. 8.

The Russian Ambassador states that the submarine stolen from Spezzia by Captain Belloni was built for Russia but on the outbreak of the war the Russian Government asked the builders to keep it.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Rome Correspondent of the "Central News" states that the Italian Minister of Marine has received information that Captain Belloni has reached Bastia in the French island of Corsica.

ROME, Oct. 7.

When the submarine arrived at Ajaccio her crew informed the French authorities of the circumstances of her flight from Spezzia and the authorities were instructed to hold the vessel pending instructions from Italy.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES AT THE DATTLE ON THE AISNE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A wounded private attached to the Cheshires narrates the terrible experiences of 800 of the infantry who on September 19th were occupying a farm building on the Aisne. A German division with cavalry and artillery made a night attack cutting their way through the British cavalry outposts, surrounded the 800 men who retreated into a farm house stable and prepared to sell their lives dearly.

After the German artillery smashed the wall a battalion of infantry sought to rush the place. The defenders continued to fire until their ammunition was exhausted. The Germans finally placed a handful of men with bayonets in a corner of the stable some of whom were shot from the doorway. Meanwhile 200 defenders packed the farmhouse and fired from windows until the roof crashed in burying the survivors. Only 20 of the 200 were without wounds when captured.

THE FIGHT AT FORT CONDE.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

A fortnight ago the Germans occupied Fort Conde to the east of Soissors too flat for seige purposes and after ten day's vain shelling with their 6 in guns howitzers were brought up with the result that Fort Conde became unmoveable for four hours. This was the beginning of the end. The Germans continued their counter-attack until Friday when they made a supreme effort. They were deceived by British inactivity and they advanced upon the trench. The British withheld fire until the Germans were close up and then with rifle, bayonet and cavalry charges they slew thousands of the enemy. Afterwards the British troops were thrown forward in great wedges into the enemy's lines.

ANTIQUATED BATTLE TROPHIES.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The trophies captured from the Germans in the battle of the Marne include a cannon and very old pattern needle guns whose origin dates from 1857 to 1870.

THE STRUGGLE AT SOISSONS,

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Amines correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" gives details of the struggle which took place on the plateau north of Soissons. Some French regiments, he states, lost 2,000 wounded out of 3,000 men while driving the Germans from underground tunnels. The Germans also suffered severely, particularly from dysentery. The struggle on the plateau necessitates constant night attacks. The Germans are holding villages with artillery and machine guns. The following is a typical case. Last week a German regiment was holding a village commanding a cross road with low hills on all sides. A single company of Zouaves outstripping a body of attackers rushed the village causing the Germans to stampede. They continued the attack until the Germans' hand granades set fire to havstacks enabling them to see that only a handful of French were in pursuit. The Germans reformed and were recapturing the village when the arriving of belated Frenchmen saved the situation. Meanwhile the British reached the edge of the plateau where the Germans were entrenched. The situation has been practically unchanged for three weeks.

KAISER VIEWS THE FIGHT AT NANCY,

PARIS, Oct. 7,

In the fight at Nancy which was witnessed by the Kaiser the French placed a number of almost obsolete cannons as a blind on a slope facing the Germans while their more deadly guns were hidden at the rear. The Germans for 15 hours were bombarding useless guns and occasionally a few shots were fired in response by a small detachment. Eventually considering that the French batteries had been silenced the German cavalry charged and the hidden French batteries fired from 800 yards. The charge slackened at 500 yards and on a patch lighted up by the moon could be seen heaped masses of dead men, while riderless horses dashed away in all directions. The next morning the Kaiser watched the retreat of his men. A German officer captured by the French, stated that his regiment was hemmed in and shelled for 15 hours until 300 men, all that were left out of 1,400, surrendered.

A wounded French lieutenant states that great masses of German infantry with maxims at the rear advanced upon Armance, to the north-east of Nancy, and unaware of the presence of eighty 75 millimetre French guns they were allowed to come within 1,000 yards before the French fired blotting out the first batch of the German infantry. Five fresh German lines followed and each was blotted out in turn. Altogether 10,000 Germans were killed in this engagement.

A PIQUANT STORY,

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

A piquant story from Berlin is being circulated here respecting the German War Council. Just before the Kasier proceeded to East Prussia to take command against the Russian invaders some members of the General Staff sharply criticised the methods and operations of the Crown Prince whose army had been beaten on the Marne. The story states that these critics urged the advisability of evacuating France and standing on the defensive. During this stormy scene the Kasier who was suffering severely from neuralgia, had several fainting attacks.

BURDEN OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressing a deputation yesterday from the Worker's National Committee which is chiefly composed of Socialists, said the war would involve a very heavy burden upon the resources of the country and it was becoming increasingly evident that other countries would depend more upon our markets to assist them to carry through the operations. Although the local authorities should not spend more than was actually necessary in the present distress, they should not wait until mobs were clamouring for bread at the doors of the town hall. As the war progressed, he went on to say, the demands upon British industries would be enormous, but the Treasury would be prepared to lend municipalities government credit if they suggested any reasonable enterprise to avert unemployment.

SUPPLANTING THE ENEMY'S TRADE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Desborough on behalf of the Imperial Council of Commerce is circularising the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, inviting suggestions for supplanting the enemys trade by an imperial interchange of commodities. The suggestions are to be submitted to the Congress at Toronto in 1918.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PEKING.

PEKING, Oct. 6.

Anglo-French-Chinese Corporation has reported the completion of an agreement to lend the Chinese Government £10,000,000 for tramway extensions and installation of new water and electric light services in Peking.

GERMANS SURPRISED BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.

The Russians northward of Augustowo (Poland) discovered in time during a tremendous rain that the Germans omitted to post pickets and a body of infantry with a battery of light guns were soon stalking under the noise of rain. The artillery swept the sleeping Germans. Then followed a bayonet charge. According to prisoners the Kaiser before leaving Graevo ordered that Osovietz was to be captured within three days. The Germans fired 40,000 shells before the Russians took their lines by a daring frontal charge of a single troop of cavalry combined with infantry and cavalry operating in a flanking movement.

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

A pocket book taken from an officer of a Saxon regiment was found to contain particulars of German outrages. A cyclist at the village of Guyaashus pretended he had been shot at. For this the village was set on fire and all the inhabitants were thrown into flames. At least 200 people were killed. The writer states the commander was responsible. He could have prevented the pillaging and distruction of the villages.

OVERTHROW OF GERMAN MILITARISM.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.

The "Noval Vremya," the most influential paper in Russia, considers it advisable that the allied powers should decide in advance what must be done when the war is over to prevent the recurrence of a great European conflict. It therefore advocates the conclusion of a timely agreement between the Allies in regard to the means to be employed to overthrow German militarism lest the conclusion of the war should take them unawares. The sacrifices already made would be in vain if the Allies were to leave intact the political organism which denies to all save itself the right to live.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.

The "Norodeutsm Allegmeine Zeitung" publishes Presides Wilson's reply to the telegram which the Kaiser sent early in September with the object of influencing America's attitude towards the belligerent European nations. The reply is as follows:—You have applied to me for an impartial judgment. It would be unwise and too early for a single disinterested nation to form or express an opinion. The day of settlement will come when I am convinced that the nations of Europe will unite to end their differences. Whoever is wrong will learn that the responsibility will fall on the guilty. Reservation of judgment must commend itself as the true expression of neutrality.

THE GERMAN BIG GUNS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A newspaper correspondent thus describes the firing of the German 16 inch guns at Furnance. A small cloud of smoke appeared, a thunderous but endurable roar followed, then came the hiss of the flying shell. The Germans never fired at random. Spies carefully marked out all the valuable points of the city, and had worked out the ranges to a yard.

GERMAN LIES.

CHANGED TONE OF BERLIN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The following are the "Pioneer's" London correspondent's cables:—It appears that the German soldiers captured during the Allies' advance are clothed in odd garments and in some cases armed with old rifles and the tone of the Berlin press is restrained, not elated even by affairs like the sinking of the Hawke though daily victory is still given out in Berlin and the prisoners say they have been told by their officers that London is beseiged and the British navy has been sunk.

BRITISH RECRUITMENT.

The Royal Fusiliers and the Middlesex Regiment are likely to have 17 battalions each before the end of the year. The Territorial force is now half a million. It is estimated that by Christmas two million men will be under arms.

Another regiment mentioned in Sir John French's despatch is the Queet's West Surrey.

SIEGE OF SERAJEVO.

The capture of Serajevo is reported to be only a matter of days. All the principal forts are said to have been in the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin Army since the 16th October, the defenders holding the inner line consisting largely of temporary works thrown up during the siege.

A "Tribune" telegram says a general assault is in preparation as it is desired to take Serajevo at all costs before the sentence is given in the Princep trial.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, October 22.*)

Vice Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukandas, deceased, Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edroos to be a Second Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. H. Draoup to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, with effect from 18th July, 1914.

Mr. V. E. Vakharia, Second Assistant Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, is allowed privilege leave for two months with effect from 5th October, 1914.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on relief at Bijapur, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur, with effect from 29th September, 1914, in addition to his settlement duty, until the latter is completed.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on relief at Belgaum, to be Assistant Collector, Satara, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., transferred.

Rev. E. S. Thomas to be Second Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 15th October, 1914.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 7th September, 1914.

Captain (Honorary Major) Vincent Cluge French, V.D., Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, with effect from the 20th August, 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. Edward Lawrence Greenhough resigns his Commission. Dated the 1st September, 1914.

Mr. L. M. Bose, M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 23rd November, 1914.

The services of Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. G. McC. Harrison to hold charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, in addition to his own duties, as Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary, Indus River Commission.

The services of Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, B.E., B.A., Acting Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Until the arrival of Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canals District, vice Mr. Arbuthnot.

The orders transferring from Mr. Birendra Kumar Bose, I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division, are cancelled.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

FOREST GUARD HACKED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 22.

Particulars are to hand of a brutal and cold blooded murder committed on the Kalakad hills a few days ago, the victim being a forest guard who was a military pensioner who was strict in the discharge of his duties and was responsible for the detection of several thefts of timber.

Enraged at his conduct some persons of Pathai and Kalakad set fire to a portion of the forest which he was watching. This case was enquired into by the authorities who charged two persons before the Sub-Magistrate of Nanjuneri and the hearing of the case was posted to the 20th instant, the deceased guard being the only witness. Some days ago when the deceased was returning home after his rounds, it is alleged, he was waylaid by four men (one of whom is an accused in the theft case) who hacked him to pieces and after cutting off his head buried the body under water 5 ft. deep and placed a heavy stone over it. The range officer reported the disappearance of the deceased to the police who took prompt action with the result that four men were arrested. One of the accused, a youth named Krishan Nadan, made a confession of the facts and showed where the body was hidden. The Magistrate held a local enquiry and the case is proceeding.

FOREIGNERS IN BOMBAY.

FAILURE TO REPORT TO POLICE.

HOTEL PROSECVTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, (1) Mr. A. St. Pourcain, manager, Hotel Majestic, (2) Mr. Darashah Nanabhoy Master, manager, Watson's Hotel, (3) Mrs. Polacek of the Carlton Hotel, (4) Mr. Mulji Khatau, "Ormiston House," (5) Bai Jaiji Shapurji Mistry, "White House," and (6) Mr. R. E. Ranade, of Watson's Annexe, appeared in answer to summons issued against them at the instance of Superintendent Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, on a charge of failing to report to the Commissioner of Police, foreigners living in their hotels or houses, under the Government of India Ordnance, dated the 11th of September last.

This Ordnance says that every householder within the Presidency of Bombay in whose house a foreigner (other than any Asiatic foreigner or any foreigner interned by the military authorities or registered under the orders contained in the resolution of the Government, dated the 25th August, 1914), is residing, either temporarily or permanently, shall forthwith report the name of such foreigner and other particulars respecting him, in the city of Bombay to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in Aden to the Political President at Aden, and elsewhere to the District Magistrate, who shall be the prescribed authority for this purpose. The maximum punishment for non-compliance is a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' imprisonment or both.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, who appeared for Mr. Pourcain, applied for an adjournment as he said it was his client's wedding day.

The application was granted.

Mr. Dosabhoy Billimoria, pleader, who defended Mr. Master, said a hotel manager was not liable under the Ordnance. He said his client was not the house-holder and the legislature never contemplated to include hotel managers among persons liable to provide the information. In each and every hotel a register of guests was kept, to which the police had access and from which they could get all the information they wanted. Again his client did not know that he was bound to give the information.

His Worship said that was another matter.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Master said the proprietor was Raja Jehangirji, who was at Hyderabad and who had given him the lease of the Hotel.

His Worship said that in that case the accused was the occupier of the place.

Mr. Billimoria said that in hotels the police could easily find out who lived there and the Legislature had not included hotels. His client was under the impression that he had to give information only as regarded the presence of Austrians and Germans who were at war with His Majesty.

His Worship said the notification was published in all the Bombay newspapers. He asked if Mr. Sullivan pressed for a heavy penalty.

Mr. Sullivan said he left the question entirely in his Worship's hands. The prosecution was taken up simply as a warning to others.

Mr. Master admitted having failed to give the information and pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 5.

Mrs. Polacek of the Carlton Hotel, who appeared in person, also pleaded guilty. She was fined Rs. 5.

WHAT DOES "HOUSEHOLDER" MEAN?

Mr. Payne, solicitor, who defended Mr. Mulraj Khatau, submitted the ordnance was badly drawn up and the notification was worse still. The ordnance said the "householder" was liable. His client was not guilty either in fact or law, as he was simply the owner of the house. He had given the information to the Police on the 22nd September.

His Worship: He was late by eleven days.

Mr. Payne submitted that the Court had to look to the meaning of the word "Householder." If they looked to the definition of this word in Webster's dictionary they would find that it meant "the head of a family."

His Worship: Surely Mr. Mulraj was not the head of the family of Germans living as tenants in a house owned by him.

Mr. Payne submitted that the definition of the term compound householder made the matter clear. In the same dictionary it was defined as "one who compounded or arranged with his land-lord."

His Worship said that applied to agricultural house-holder.

Mr. Payne said the word householder did not include a landlord. He further, submitted his client was not bound to give the information. Landlords and householders were two different things. Land-lords were not included in the Ordnance and the Bombay Government seemed to be conscious of that omission on the part of the Supreme Government, and in issuing the Press note they said "the attention of every house holder and land-lord" etc. but had carefully omitted the word landlord from the notification itself because it would have been "ultra vires" to have inserted it. His client was not in Bombay, when the notification was issued. His agent gave the information to the Police and asked if they wanted anything more and was told that nothing more was required. That was on the 22nd September.

His Worship said Mr. Payne's client was in a more favourable position than others. He warned and discharged Mr. Khatau.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, who defended Mrs. Mistry, said his client was an executrix with three other executors of the estate of the late Mr. S. S. Mistry. The rent bills were signed by the other executors. The particular foreigner had lived in that house for the last ten years.

His Worship warned and discharged Mrs. Mistry.

Mr. Ranade said he was not in Bombay when the notification was issued. He returned to Bombay on the 1st instant.

His Worship fined Mr. Ranade Rs. 5.

REFRACTORY RUSSIAN SEAMEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. E. Remmerssen, Master of the s.s. Meteor, charged Ivan Odariouk, fireman and Carl Wockmann, a member of the crew of the same ship, with continued and wilful disobedience of lawful commands. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th April last the accused signed on for a voyage from Vladivostok to Batoum. The ship, which belonged to the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of Odessa, arrived in Bombay on the 20th July last. Since the 4th of September the accused refused to work, and it was further alleged that they were setting a bad example to the rest of the men on the ship and that a mutiny was feared. The Russian Consul at Calcutta was wired to and he advised them to return to work but they would not do so.

Captain Remmerseen said he would condone their offence if the accused returned to work.

The accused said they would return to work if their wages from the day of their arrest upto now were paid.

His Worship said it would be better if they returned to work now. When they got to a port where there was a Russian Consul, they might apply to him there.

Inspector Favel who was present in the Court, said the accused were under the impression that the Russian law was that they could get their wages even for the days that they were in jail. But the accused did not know that the Russian law was not in force here.

The accused then pleaded not guilty.

Captain Remmerssen was then examined. He denied having either abused or threatened the accused.

Mr. Vicaji, addressing the Court, said the accused's conduct was perverse and recalcitrant.

His Worship said he was sorry his hands were forced by the refusal of the accused to return to work. He sentenced the accused to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

ENGINE DRIVER CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Framji Rustomji, an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with a rash and negligent act. Mr. Balfour, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at a quarter to nine on the 19th August, the Kalyan Local, of which the accused was the driver, came into the Victoria Terminus at an excessive speed, and bumped against the hydraulic buffers which were pressed well home. Three men were injured and were sent to hospital. One of them was a passenger, while the second was a guard, and the third a brakesman.

Some evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY HOSPITAL FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

TO EB READY FOR USE NEXT MONTH

The Administrative Committee of the Bombay Presidency branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, having decided to construct a base hospital in Bombay for Indian troops who may be wounded in action, the work of building it has now been proceeded with and the structure is being put up in the Museum compound under the supervision of Lieut. M. E. Townshend engineer-in-charge. It is expected that the hospital will be ready early next month.

This hospital will be named "The Lady Hardinge Base Hospital" and the whole organisation is being directed by Surgeon-General Lyons. Lieut-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S., has been appointed Surgeon Superintendent, and he has already selected his staff.

It is proposed to make a start with 100 beds, the maximum number to be provided for being 200. Three motor ambulances have already been ordered, and are expected in Bombay within a few weeks' time.

The initial cost of all this is estimated at one lakh of rupees and the monthly upkeep charges are estimated at about Rs. 5,400.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it will be proposed that the Corporation shall contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the up-keep of the hospital.

The hospital it is understood, is intended chiefly for soldiers who may be wounded in Africa or in other parts of the world away from the main theatre of the war. Those injured in Europe will be treated for the most part in the hospitals in the west of England, at Marseilles and at Alexandria.

DELHI CASE APPEALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The appeals of Balmokand, Amirchand and Abadbihari from the sentence of death passed in the Delhi Conspiracy Case were duly filed in the Punjab Chief Court; no date has yet been fixed.

A BOYISH PRANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Regarding the bomb alleged to be thrown at a railway train at Ambala published by the "Morning Post" the police headquarters here regard the incident as some mischievous boyish prank and attach no importance to it.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

SHELL FISH TRADE OF BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATION BY SEWAGE.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to Corporation resolution recording Dr. B. K. Goldsmith's report on the Shell Fish Trade of Bombay, I have the honour to state that the Collectors of Bombay and Thana have been addressed as to the possibility of stopping the use of the Mahim river for the purpose of fattening beds for oysters and I am awaiting their replies. In the meantime I think it is necessary that the Municipality should adopt immediate measures to stop the discharge of the contents of cesspools into the Creek. It will be seen from Dr. Goldsmith's Report that one of the sources of pollution of the waters in the Creek is the discharge of the contents of 96 cesspool carts daily. The only manner in which this source can be removed is by adopting one or other of the following courses:—(1) Laying sewers in the districts of Dadar and Mahim; (2) Diverting all the cesspool carts to the Purbhadevi Depot; and (3) Constructing a small septic tank on Municipal land at Dharavi near the Sion station and irrigating the reclaimed land. As regards the first course, estimates for the sewerage of Mahim cannot be prepared until the alignment and construction of new roads in that district is decided upon, and although I hope the Corporation will deal with this pressing necessity as soon as possible, some time must elapse before the drains can be laid. The second course means a very considerable outlay and maintenance charge, as carts which now do from 3 to 5 trips per day would only be able to perform 2 to 3 trips per day if they have to travel the long distance separating them from the Purbhadevi Depot. This means additional carts, bullocks, stable accommodation, drivers and maintenance charges. Much the best course, therefore, is the construction of a septic tank and I accordingly submit herewith a plan, showing the proposed site for the tank with a hopper and another, showing the details of the tank and the hopper. The tank is designed with a capacity of 4,000 c. ft. of sewage and the cost of its construction is estimated at Rs. 7,414. No filter bed is necessary as the effluent from the septic tank can be disposed of on the vacant land which will do the work of a filter. As there is no grant provided for the purpose and the work is urgent, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee of the Corporation to the cost being met from Surplus Cash Balance."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation recommending the grant asked for.

The Committee then referred to the Commissioner for report a letter from the solicitors of Mr. Furdoonji D. J. Paruck stating with reference to the resolution passed by the Corporation regarding the location of a maternity home in the Rustomji Jamshedji Dharamshalla at Falkland Road, that from the biography of the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jejeebhoy published in the "Parsi Prakash" it appeared that when the B. B. and C. I. Railway was first opened, an appeal was made by Government to philantrophic citizens for the construction of Dharamshallas near railway stations and that in response to that appeal the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Jejeebhoy offered to Government Rs. 1,00,000 for the construction of a Dharamshalla for the use of travellers coming from up-country, provided Government gave a free site for it and undertook to maintain it; that on the acceptance of the offer by Government the donor contributed a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for the maintenance of the Dharamshalla and that after the construction of the Dharamshalla at Falkland Road it was taken over in 1868 by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Bombay who agreed to maintain the same. They further observed that their client understood that the Dharamshalla formerly consisted of one building with a tower in the central part, but that when Balaram Street was constructed the building was divided into two by the street which cut through the main building, and the central portion including the tower was demolished; that in one part of the building the Municipality had located a ward office of the Health Department and a dispensary, and the other portion only was allowed to be used as a Dharamshalla and that in consequence of the proposed location of the lying-in-hospital in the portion used as Dharamshalla the use of the building as Dharamshalla would cease altogether so that those for whom it was originally intended would be absolutely deprived of its use. They added that their client was advised that the Dharamshalla had become vested in the Corporation as Trustees for the use of the travelling public and not for the residents of Bombay and that its use for a dispensary and office and its contemplated use as a hospital was a breach of such trust, and requesting that orders might be issued for stopping the use of the premises for any purpose but that of the Dharamshalla and that steps be taken to make known its existence and to indicate the name of the donor. They also enclosed copies of the Government letters acknowledging the gift of the donor, and stating that in case of non-compliance with their client's request, their client would be compelled to ask for the intervention of Government or to carry the matter further as he might be advised.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERSKINE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

News from home announces the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Keith David Erskine, Resident at Bagdad.

The Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower Mr. Roland Graham Gordon, I. C. S., a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District, to try cases under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

To-day we publish the thirteenth of a series of articles reminiscent of Bombay when it was still in the making, written by a well-known veteran citizen. In the following article our contributor gives the history of the Town Hall.

One important historical fact in the Fifties in connection with the Town Hall should not be omitted from mention here. The Queen's gracious Proclamation of 1858 was proclaimed on the 1st November of that year from the topmost steps of the great civic hall. Immense crowds had gathered on the road, while the steps were thronged by a variety of officials and notables. Lord Elphinstone, the Governor, who had steered his bark through the troublous days of 1857 with consummate statesmanship and unceasing watchfulness, was on the topmost steps surrounded by his Council, the judges, the great civil and military officers and almost all the well-known citizens, European and Indian. The proclamation was read amidst all the pomp and pageantry of state then available. Being an eye-witness of that great historical ceremonial, it much impressed my youthful memory. Methinks I recall even to-day as, vividly as I can the scene that presented itself to my gaze on the evening of First November 1858. There was the temporary flagstaff planted at the foot of the steps on the road on the south which leads to the Custom House. The ceremony began with a magnificent flourish of trumpets. Who read the English part I cannot say; but I have a vivid remembrance that Mr. Vinayak Wassoodev, the Oriental Translator, whose face was not unfamiliar to me, read the vernacular translation. As soon as the reading was over a salvo of royal salute thundered forth from the adjacent battery, while the Union Jack was hoisted. Unfortunately it happened by some inadvertence to have been hoisted upside down, which created quite a loud murmer in the crowd of which "Sandy Seventy" was an humble unit, and scarcely conscious of the great political evolution in British rule that ceremony presaged. But the elderly crowd was heard to say that the hoisting of the flag the wrong way was a sign of ill-omen. But ill-omen or good the flag was immediately lowered and was up in a few seconds on the topmast in the right way, midst the thunderous clapping of hands, and the hurrahs and the huzzas of the crowd and the soldiers, mingled with the solemn but stately strains of "God Save our Gracious Queen."

AN EVENING OF REJOICING.

The evening was an evening of great rejoicings. There were brilliant illuminations in the town. The effect was doubly heightened by reason of being then in the midst of our Diwali holidays. But nowhere was there a more blazing show than in Church Street, and at the town residence in the Fort of the first Indian baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, of great philanthropic renown. In Church Street, in the absence of gas, which was not visible till eight years afterwards, it was one vast festoon, at short intervals, of huge chandeliers, lighted with thousands of candles interlaced with argand lamps and a variety of globe lamps, the largest stock, perhaps, ever exhibited between Churchgate and the Cathedral. Thousands upon thousands of persons, men, women and children, moved about in crowds, a perfect sea of all kinds of turbans, saris of raibow colours, and what not, to view the illuminations. It was indeed a rare sight which was greatly enjoyed. And the enjoyment seemed to have been greatly heightened by the fact that the order of the East India Company's Raj had passed away, and a new order of "Rani ka Raj" had that day been firmly established through the length and breadth of the land. And next to the name of the good Queen Victoria (she was not yet the Empress) the other which was heard loudly was that of the great Earl Canning, than whom no other Governor-General had borne the brunt and heat of the troublous eighteen months during which the fate of the great Empire trembled in the balance. "Lat Canning" was a household word and associated with everything that was calm, patient, sober and merciful. The few vernacular papers of the day published in the town had made his great career as a statesman known to the populace, and there was nothing but unstinted admiration for him as the Governor-General who was the saviour of India. "Clemency" Canning may be the name he earned among a section of the hot-headed and unrestrained class of Europeans, but it was a name of the deepest reverence, esteem and regard among the Indians.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LONG REIGN.

But who thought among the vast crowd that had gathered on 1st November 1858, before the Town Hall, that there would be celebrated twice in the same place, with even greater pomp and pride with a higher consciousness of the British rule, twenty-nine and thirty-nine years afterwards the Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee of the brilliant and most prosperous reign of Victoria, the Queen Empress, the "Maharani." Such indeed is the whirligig of time, and such sometimes are scenes of great historical events repeated. A Diamond Jubilee of a reigning sovereign is indeed the the rarest of rare episodes, and happy is the nation and are the people who may witness it. In the long roll of English Kings and Queens the reign of Victoria alone lasted over 60 years to enable her people to rejoice in her Jubilee first, and her Diamond Jubilee afterwards. By a lucky and happy incident it happened that Sandy Seventy was in London on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, and had the satisfaction of participating in the rejoicings there, apart from having a glimpse of the great Queen for the first and last time in his life. But that glimpse had been a long and lasting one, as the long, long and brilliant pageant slowly passed in its stateliness by London Bridge. But no more of these recent recollections.

THE DIWALI.

As already stated the Diwali of 1858 happily came in the midst of Proclamation rejoicings. But it need not be said that the illuminations of 1858 greatly stimulated the Diwali festival after that year.

There were so many varieties of lights as the wealty Hindus and Marwaris of Kalbadevi and Sheik Memon Street, of Bazargate Street, in the Fort, had learnt more and more of the art of decoration and illumination. The previous Diwalis of my youth were no doubt feasts of lamp, but there was a dead uniformity and primitive picturesqueness about them which, after a time, palled on one's gaze. The Proclamation illuminations revivified that old uniformity and added a fresh picturesqueness to the old. That was a distinct gain. In the Fifties the Diwali was a sedate institution. Bombay was not so populous. The railways were in their infancy. Sightseeing visitors from other parts of the Presidency were few and far between. The tamasha was more local but not so cosmopolitan, and the crowds not so numerous as we have been accustomed to in these days, when, thanks to the railways, thousands sojourn in this great city, of commerce and industry from all parts of the Presidency. Bombay has established the reputation as being the facile princeps of all great Indian cities in the matter of Diwali illuminations. None can approach her; not even the "City of Palaces." No, the City of Palms and Palaces is the only city in all India which presents such picturesqueness on a Diwali day, and adds to the gladness and joyousness of the occasion. Nowhere is the Hindu new year celebrated with such eclat. As such it is a unique presentation, this Oriental illumination to the Occidental.

THE FINEST DIWALI.

But Bombay went on vastly improving since 1858, so that when the share speculation was at its giddy climax in 1863 and 1864, all Bombay presented a wonder-sight to the stranger. Never was she so widely ablaze from Colaba to Mahim as in those halcyon days when Premchand Roychand was the King of that speculation, the Idol of multitudes, and the Great God of Gold, at whose shrine European and Indian paid puja. The Diwali of 1864 surpassed all. It remains unsurpassed. Nevermore could the brilliant scenes then presented be revived. Illuminations there have been on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, of King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, of King George, as Prince of Wales and King-Emperor, but never shall Bombay witness the Diwali illuminations of 1864. They were unique and had a brilliancy and originality of their own. Each owner of a shop or house illuminated his belongings according to his ability, but the pervading religious sentiment was at the bottom of them all. The sentiment of purity—purity in thought, purity in action, purity in all social relations, especially between trader and trader and merchant and merchant. Interchange of trading courtesies were common and are still continued. Indeed such amenities in trade as custom and usage from times immemorial have directed are still with us. They will continue so long as the sun and moon endure.

INNER-MEANING OF THE FESTIVAL.

This conservative ceremonial, of the purest ray serene, is indeed a glittering gem of holidays and is admirably symbolical of the New Hindu Year. The poor, the middle class and the rich, all are pervaded by the all-inspiring and all-arresting sentiment that once a year, as Diwali comes, there should be a clean sweeping of accumulated dirt and dust, that the shop or the house should be washed and painted, so that the Goddess of Purity and Prosperity may have free entrance. The humblest would rejoice in having his illumination with a couple of red earthen saucers of the primitive type (called *kodia*) as the potters of thousands of years made and are still making. There should be ghee only for the purpose. The next in point of money would have oil butties in pure cocoanut oil, sometimes coloured with green or red, thus giving a diversity and shade to the glaring blaze all round. He would have *handees*, or glass globe lamps, the earliest foreign importation of luxury. The *handees* if not available, would be borrowed from some rich neighbour or patron. And the house would be illumined for four days with these cocoanut oil butties, white or red or green. The next higher strata would have portraits or pictures of gods and, goddesses, side by side with those of Napoleon or Nelson or Queen Victoria or some great mythological hero or heroine. The gods of the Indian pantheon would be there. And midst a profuse medley of such decorations there would be argand lamps besides globe lamps.

"WHAT A TAMASHA.."

And the highest strata of society, the wealthiest, would have in addition to these large mirrors in gilt frames, a better style of picture decorations and, last though not the least, all-shades of chandeliers. The Bohemian or Venetian glassware were the pride of the rich, and he who hung in his hall or *pedhee* the largest number of these decorated by the glittering prismatic drops, was esteemed as a man of great riches. There would be also by way of foreign novelty a musical or dramatic clock with soft chimes and other mechanical devices. Mechanical toys, too, of foreign origin would be exhibited with the greatest gusto. Crowds would stand and gaze at the blazing illuminations, and hear the music so novel to their ears. You could read on the face of those innocent persons, a bewildering amazement. And when they would reluctantly move on they would be heard saying "Waha, waha, kia tamasha." As commerce increased the richer classes imported Brussels carpets and many other knicknacks to adorn their halls. In the Fort, Bazargate Street was literally ablaze with thousands of lights from globe lamps, argand lamps and Chandeliers, and the most notable and famous place of such illuminations were the *pedhies* of Jewraj Baloo, Khatao Makanji, Goculdas Tejpal and Ebrahim Nooroodin, a rich Borah trading with China. The old and venerable firm of Atmaram Bhookhan, the great bankers in inland exchanges, otherwise known as "Kaka Parakh" was also one of such places. Next was the Holee Chackla and the old Mody Street. All these three were streets where resided the wealthiest Bhatias. The Parsi shopkeepers and those wealthy people who had houses in the street were not a whit backward in their illuminations, and no house was better admired in Bazargate Street than that of "Homla Pastigia," opposite the old Manockjee Sett's Agiary, now adorned with winged Assyrian bulls. Messrs. Pestonji Hirji and Company were rich China merchants, and had some excellent Chinese pictures which were unfurled during Diwali and the better class of the crowd allowed an entrance in the house to have a view of them. Next Borah Bazar and Parsi Bazar, with their large number of Bania shopkeepers were in evidence. And as to Kalbadevi, Mandvi and Sheik Memmon Streets, they were almost as impassable in the Fifties as they are to-day. But the Dewali of 1863 and 1864 remains to this day unsurpassed in magnificence. People literally rolled in wealth, and that wealth was seen in the streets and on the persons who thronged the streets. Silver and gold were to be seen by way of ornaments in profusion, so that really even a Belshazzar might have envied that Diwali. And though all illuminations were put off after 12 midnight, it is an absolute fact that the sightseers, even from the distant mofussil, were so many that they tarried long during the Diwali of 1864 till 3 a.m., of the new morning. Indeed night was turned into day, and that without the aid of gas or electricity.

A SOCIAL CONSEQUENCE.

One social consequence of that memorable Diwali specially dedicated to the financial genius of Mr. Premchand Roychand, was the number of women of all classes, specially the Parsi, who turned out in their hundreds in the streets, either on foot or in open carriages! That was a phenomenon which was not allowed to pass unnoticed in the vernacular Press, notably, the *Rast Goftar* which was the special organ of the social reformers and founded by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and his friends, with those pioneers of social reform, the Kamas. Parsi women of the better class used to go about in their carriages, mostly shigrams with the venetian windows closed. They used to peep, like their purdah sisters, through the venetians. But the Diwali of 1864 changed it all. They went about driving in the open carriages, a movement first faintly witnessed on the day of illuminations and the great Proclamation Day. Thus it sometimes happens in India that a signal auspicious event, like the Proclamation or the advent of a Royal personage, or a special Fancy Fair, has the mighty influence of breaking through old, obsolete and conservative custom, and that spontaneously without the artificial crutches of leaflets, sermons, and what not from the social reformers. Such events break down the barriers of old customs as not even the greatest of reformers have done. But the long, long and glowing Diwali processions of 1864 have faded and receded into twilight. They have, however, not faded from the memory of the writer, who sighs and yearns for another bright hour of that golden and picturesque era. Long live the Diwali of our Hindu friends. May it ever shine bright and bring peace and prosperity to all. Christmas like it comes once a year, but brings with it not only good cheer but Peace and Goodwill. May the Diwali of 1915 be the glad harbinger of joy to the entire civilised world, and may it usher in an era of prolonged peace to afflicted and mourning humanity.

THE HELIGOLAND FIGHT.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

A graphic account of the sea fight off Heligoland, is published in the "Morning Post." It was received from a British officer, who is on a destroyer, by his uncle, a medical man resident in Folkestone. The officer writes:—

On the morning of the 28th, shortly after daylight, on a misty but otherwise calm morning, a German destroyer was sighted. We chased this destroyer, and soon found her to be closing on other German destroyers.

A fight at long range ensued. Whilst in the midst of this exhilarating sport through the mist appeared a German cruiser. Our destroyers had to change their tactics. Headed by our flotilla cruiser we all attacked the cruiser. From our position we were the rear division of boats. In the middle of this action we sighted another German destroyer trying to get into Heligoland. This was our prey, and so four of our boats, ours being one, chased her. She tried to run away, but a well-placed shot obviously brought her speed down, and we soon had her in splendid range. The Germans fought splendidly, but we hammered her in no time.

I shall never forget this, the first ship I have ever seen sunk by gunfire. It was a terrible sight. Shell after shell was blowing her to pieces; she was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke and red tongues of flame were licking out the hull, and yet one or two men could be seen standing on her deck. How any man came out of that ship alive absolutely defeats me, and everyone else for that matter. Soon she was merely a blackened hull, very nearly under water, and it was obvious she had sailed her last voyage.

THE RESCUE OF SURVIVORS.

Immediately orders were given to cease firing. It was noticed that men were swimming towards us in the water. Lifeboat's crew was called away, and in got I to try and save what survivors were left. I pulled in four men, one of whom was the Commodore of their flotilla. One man was horribly wounded in the arm and head, and it was only on account of his lifeboat that he was afloat. Two others were also wounded.

The Commodore whom I pulled in tried to drown himself, but I managed to get him into the boat all right. Whilst we were in the middle of picking up the survivors another German cruiser put in an appearance and started firing on us. There was an immediate scramble to get on board our ship again, which we did all right, but we had to leave the boat behind.

One of our ships had to leave a boat's crew behind to their fate. Their fate reads like a bit out of Grimm's "Fairy Tales," inasmuch as they were picked up by one of our submarines, which was watching the whole action unseen.

Altogether we picked up eight prisoners, out of which one was badly wounded, and two others slightly wounded. Of the crew of 97 only 20 could be accounted for as prisoners.

AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY.

To continue with our adventures, our four boats managed to escape from our aggressive cruiser, and then all boats had a kind of muster and reckoning up. This was most satisfactory, as all our boats were afloat, and only the Arethusa and Fearless were hit, the former badly. We then thought that since there were no more of the enemy to chase it would be wise to make for home.

We had no sooner started than another German cruiser appeared. This was the Koeln. The Arethusa and Fearless immediately gave chase with several divisions of destroyers. We were not allowed to go, as the leader of our division had been hit, and had got his speed reduced, and we were to convoy him home. No sooner were our ships out of sight than another German cruiser loomed out of the mist. We (without any assisting cruisers) immediately attacked him.

There were eight of us all told, but you must understand our gun power totalled less than the enemy and we had no armour. However, God was with us; we were not hit, and yet we managed to damage the enemy considerably, she being distinctly low in the water forward and on fire. However, she was firing still, and it looked as if we were in for a warm time, as the range was descreasing rapidly and shots were getting very close.

At the critical moment three of our light "Town" cruisers came on the scene. For the second time I saw a ship sunk by gunfire. This was the Mainz. Our cruisers made most wonderful shooting, and I have never seen such a sight. It simply cannot be described in a letter; it is much too dramatic and horrible. The last I saw of her was a battered hulk, consumed by smoke. One can imagine the state on board when you realise that one of our destroyers which went alongside to take off prisoners stated that of 240 men left alive only 50 could walk.

THE MOST PERILOUS ACTION.

After this our ship managed somehow to get out of sight of everyone else—it was very foggy—and we were suddenly confronted by another German cruiser. This was by far our most perilous action. We had very little ammunition left, and the cruiser was able to give us her undivided attention. One shot in our engine room or boiler rooms would finish us, we knew.

However, we engaged her, and at the same time headed for our flottilla cruiser (Fearless) and some of our destroyers which had hove in sight. Till we managed to get into line we had a very anxious ten minutes. However, we managed to get there all right and proceeded to have a set to with our foe. Again when things were looking a bit anxious, out of the fog loomed two battle cruisers. We had a horrible feeling for a moment; were they friends or foes? We were soon at rest, for their heavy guns spoke, and thank God, they were trained the right way. This action we did not see. We then proceeded to assist to take in tow one of our destroyers, the Laertes, which had been hit in the boiler-rooms.

By this time the flotilla was very scattered, and we found that with us were our flotilla cruiser and five other boats, including the one being towed. We then headed for home. Since 4 a.m. that morning till 2 p.m. that afternoon we had practically been continuously in action, and none of us had had any food. Even then there was no rest, because we had the wounded prisoners to see to. Thank goodness none of our men were wounded. I made use of my first aid as well as I knew, and we made our wounded prisoners as comfortable as possible.

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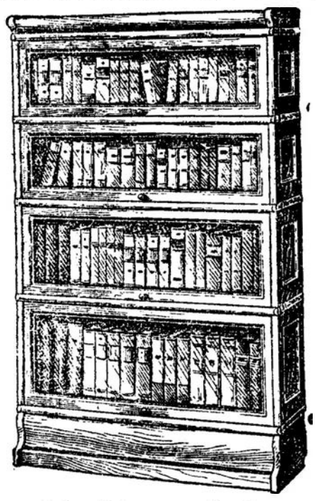

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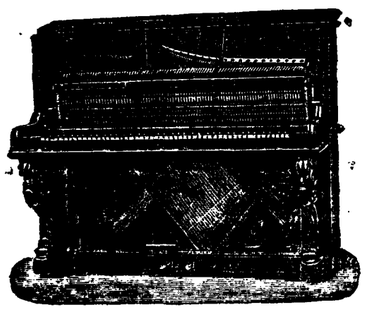

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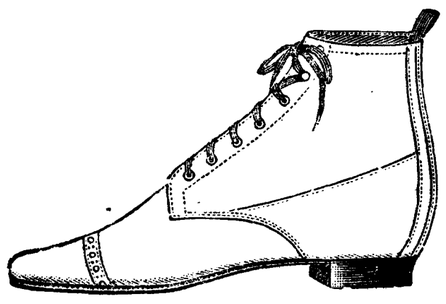

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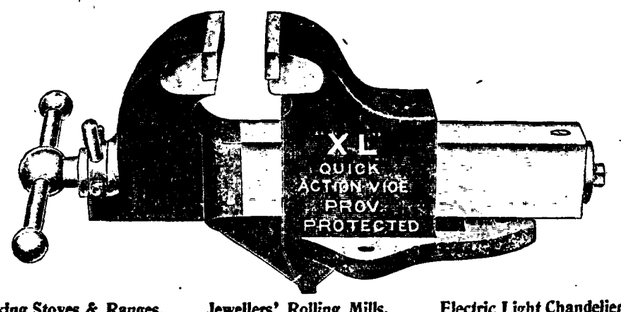

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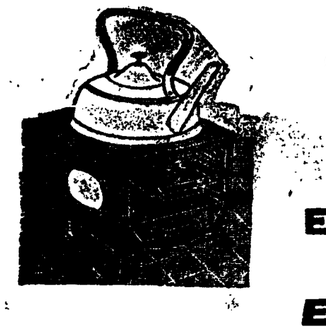

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